

Senior Scholastic

Teacher

EDITION

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

VOLUME 66

NUMBER 2

Teaching Guide for This Issue

The Stock Exchange (p. 12)

Economics, American History

Digest of the Article

Some 6,500,000 individuals in the United States own stock in thousands of corporations in our country. Although the "crash" of 1929 is remembered, stock prices recently hit a new high never before reached. There remains, of course, the element of risk in any business venture; but important stabilizing factors in the market today are the huge stock purchases by foundations, insurance companies, and pension funds. A Senate committee is now studying "the continued sharp climb" of stocks. The interest of the Federal Government in the stock market is evidenced by the controls exercised by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Reserve Board.

A Lesson Plan

Aims

1. To help students understand the role of the stock market in the American economy; 2. To assist students in reading the reports of stock prices in the financial sections of newspapers.

Assignment

1. Define or explain the meaning of each of the following terms in relation to the stock market: (a) margin; (b) dividend; (c) shareholder; (d) market value; (e) fluctuation.

2. How does each of the following influence American corporations: (a) investors; (b) speculators?

3. To what extent does the Federal Government regulate the stock market?

4. There are several important differences in conditions in Wall Street today compared with 1929. Explain.

Motivation

A leading stock broker once told a group of young people: "There's nothing complicated about buying or selling stocks. It's as easy as making a phone call." To what extent is this a fair statement?

Pivotal Questions

1. Why should anyone want to buy shares of stock in a corporation?

2. What factors should you take into

consideration before investing any of your funds in the stock market?

3. Why is Wall Street regarded as the financial center of the nation?

4. Although the stock market crashed in 1929, stock prices recently reached the highest peak in history. How do you account for the rise of stock prices?

5. What role is the Federal Government playing in regulating the stock market?

6. It has been said that without the stock market American business could not function. Do you agree? Support your point of view.

Summary

Recently a Senate committee decided to study "the continued sharp climb" of stocks on the market. Is such a study worthwhile? Why?

Things to Do

1. Instruct the class to bring to school a daily newspaper that contains stock market reports. It will be helpful if all students bring a paper with the same date so that stock quotations are the same. Students can practice reading those columns which contain information about highs and lows for the year or for the day, last quotations for the day, and net change between the pre-

vious day's quotation and the last quotation for the day.

Most economics textbooks offer explanations of terms used in connection with stock transactions. An especially useful publication is *Financial News: How to Read and Interpret It*, published by the *New York Times*.

2. If you are near a financial center, arrange a class visit to the stock exchange.

3. Invite a member of a stock broker's firm to talk to the class briefly. He can then answer questions.

4. Write to the *New York Stock Exchange* for pamphlet material that would help high school students to understand the role of the exchange in the American economy.

Central America (p. 10)

American History, World History

Digest of the Article

Politics in Central America has been marked by frequent revolutions. In recent weeks an effort was made to overthrow the liberal, democratic regime of Costa Rica. The Organization of American States investigated and found evidence that supplies for the rebels were coming from neighboring Nicaragua. The rebels have been forced to flee from Costa Rica.

Panama was upset recently by the assassination of its president. It is charged that the murder was carried out

TIPS FOR TEACHERS

Are we "watering down" the *Social Studies*? In recent years there have been a number of books and numerous articles which were severely critical of the curriculum in the secondary schools. The *Social Studies* have come in for their share of this sort of criticism. Some criticism has come from well-intentioned citizens who are disturbed by reports that we have thrown content out of the window.

Since it takes a fire on the next block to make a fellow check the wiring in his house for possible "shorts," we might use this criticism as an invitation to look around in our own curriculum. To what extent have we watered down subject matter to meet the needs of slower students? Might it not be possible to develop more fully areas of the social studies which are within the range of such students? Are we encouraging superior students to dig more deeply into topics which time limitations require us to touch upon too lightly? Are we emphasizing sufficiently basic understandings in American and World History which the high school graduate may be expected to carry away with him? Have we thought about what these basic understandings should be?

—H. L. H.

TEACHING GUIDE p. 2

with the knowledge of the man who succeeded to the presidency before being impeached. Panama's relations with the U. S. have been improved by a new treaty which increases the payment for our rental of the Canal Zone and places Panamanians on an equal footing with American citizens in Panama.

Aim

To give students an insight into the recent unrest in Central America and to discuss relations between the U. S. and Central America.

Discussion Questions

1. Why should we be interested in political developments in Central America?
2. Account for the extremes of wealth in Central America.
3. What evidence is there of political unrest in Central America?
4. What is the OAS? What role did it play in settling the recent dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua?
5. Was the U. S. right in making planes available to Costa Rica? Defend your answer.
6. How have we improved our relations with Panama? Why are we particularly interested in developments in Panama?
7. What can we do to prevent any Communist threat to the republics in Central America?

References

- The U. S. and Latin America*, by H. L. Matthews and L. T. Holmes. *Headline Series*. No. 100 (1953). Foreign Policy Ass'n., N. Y.
- "Behind the Turmoil in Central America," *New York Times Magazine*, Jan. 23, 1955, pp. 8-9.
- "Costa Rican Revolt, Or Is It Invasion?" *Life*, Jan. 24, '55, pp. 39-42.



Utah Education Review

"Would you like to hear my part in the school concert, Dad?"

Coming Up! in Future Issues February 16, 1955

Special Issue—Congress at Work

From the Table of Contents

Know Your Congress—Questions and answers on our national legislature.

Our Constitutional System—The three branches of Government.

How a Bill Becomes a Law—Pictorial charts that take a bill from the hopper to the President's desk.

A Senator's Day—A pictorial interview with Senator John L. McClellan.

Committees Do the Work—The committee system and how it functions.

Lobbying—The Third House of Congress—Pressure groups and how they work.

Should Congress Change Its Rules?—Seniority, Filibusters, Immunity, Investigations, etc.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements (p. 7)

American History, Economics

Digest of the Arguments

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act went into effect in 1934 and has been extended nine times. The Administration is now asking Congress to extend it for another three years with the proviso that the President be authorized to reduce tariffs up to 5 per cent for each of the three years.

Proponents of the extension argue that lowered tariffs will increase sales to this country and thus make it possible for foreign countries to earn more dollars with which to buy our goods. They hold further that uncertainty about our tariff policy has discouraged other countries from trading with us; that most of our industries have outgrown the need for protection.

Opponents argue that increased imports would cause unemployment among American industries that could not meet the low labor costs of foreign producers; that disruption of our economy would mean curtailment of our foreign aid program; that industries essential to wartime production would be injured by unfair competition from abroad.

Aim

To familiarize students with the arguments for and against extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years.

Assignment

In parallel columns outline the arguments for and against extension of the

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years. Avoid use of the summaries in bold type which preface each of the arguments in the article.

Things to Do

Organize a student forum comprised of a "representative" from an industry that might experience increased competition from abroad in the event of further tariff reduction (e.g., the watch industry), an industry that would be able to meet foreign competition (e.g., steel), a consumer (e.g., a housewife), and a member of the State Department who is concerned with the impact of the tariff on our foreign relations. A student chairman can introduce the discussion and act as moderator. The class can ask questions or make comments from the floor after forum participants have had a chance to exchange opinion. The student chairman can summarize.

Fiddler in Color

Vocational Guidance, Biography

In our "Interview of the Week," we meet a concert violinist who is the co-inventor of Kodachrome film.

Discussion Questions

1. To what extent does the career of Leopold Godowsky, Jr., suggest that it is possible for a career in science and the arts to be harmonious?
2. How may a hobby help you in your later career?
3. Which of your high school subjects would you regard as most directly connected with a career in photography?
4. Since many of your high school subjects have little or no direct connection with your plans for a career, why should they be studied?

THIS WEEK'S QUIZ ANSWERS

(See page 16)

- I. *Stock Market*: A. a-5; b-2; c-4; d-1. B. a-3; b-3; c-1; d-3; e-2; f-4; g-4; h-2.
- II. *Central America*: a-1; b-3; c-4; d-2.
- III. *Graph*: 1-T; 2-T; 3-N; 4-F; 5-F.
- IV. *Reciprocal Trade*: 1-F; 2-A; 3-F; 4-A.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES

Dr. John W. Stuebaker, Vice-President of Scholastic Magazines, Chairman • Dr. Hobart M. Cornins, Supt. of Schools, Washington, D. C. • Dr. Henry H. Mill, President, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. • Right Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, Director of the Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C. • Dr. Harold C. Hunt, Professor of Education, Harvard University • Dr. Lloyd S. Michael, Superintendent, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois • Dr. Mark C. Schinnerer, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio • Dr. Dean M. Schweickhard, State Commissioner of Education, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Senior Scholastic

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

VOLUME 66

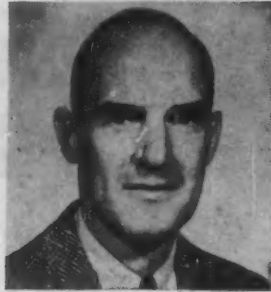
NUMBER 2

Eyes on Red China
(see p. 33; cover story, p. 2)



ETHAN ALLEN

BASEBALL COACH, YALE UNIVERSITY



TELLS YOU

"How to get in top condition to star in baseball"

"The baseball players who star," says Coach Allen, "are those who are always in top condition. Play their best over the full nine innings - day in and day out.

"To build up this top condition, I recommend the following eating habits:

1. "Eat three regular meals at regular times.
2. "Avoid excess of starchy foods, sweets. They add pounds, not stamina.
3. "Eat basic high-protein foods for breakfast - like meat, milk, and Quaker Oats. Protein gives you greater strength and staying power. And oatmeal gives you more of this muscle-building protein than any other leading cereal.
4. "After practice or a game, go home and rest. Wait about an hour before eating."

NOW - INSTANT OATMEAL
WITH NEW QUICK

QUAKER OATS

Cooks creamy in 50-60 seconds



Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are exactly the same

Senior Scholastic

A National Magazine for Senior High School Classrooms. Published Weekly During the School Year.

EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL STAFF

Maurice R. Robinson, President and Publisher
Kenneth M. Gould, Editor in Chief
John W. Studebaker, Vice-President and Chairman of the Editorial Board
Jack K. Lippart, Executive Editor

Eric Berger, Editor, Senior Scholastic; Associate Editor: Irving deW. Talmadge (Foreign Affairs); Assistant Editors: Patricia Thomas (Features), Arthur Knight (Movies), Herman Masin (Sports), Mary Jane Dunton (Art Director), Sarah McC. Gorman (Production Editor), William D. Boutwell (Editor, Scholastic Teacher), Lavinia Doblér (Librarian), Lucy Evankow (Library Research), Howard L. Hurwitz (Teacher Edition).

G. Herbert McCracken, Senior Vice-President • Don Layman, Vice-President and Director of Sales Promotion • Dudley Meek, Vice-President and Treasurer • Ken Hall, Director of Special Services • C. Elwood Drake, Associate Director of Field Service • Agnes Laurino, Business Manager.

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD, 1955

Dr. William H. Hartley, State Teachers College, Towson, Maryland.

Miss Eunice Johns, Harace Mann High School, Gary, Indiana.

Miss Ruth A. Lee, Chairman of the Social Studies Dept., Shelton High School, Shelton, Connecticut.

Mrs. Willard G. Nitschke, Chairman, Social Studies Department, William B. Travis High School, Austin, Texas.

Mr. Harry H. Rigg, Chairman, Social Studies Department, Pershing High School, Detroit, Michigan.

SENIOR SCHOLASTIC, published weekly during the school year Sept. through May inclusive except during school holidays and at mid-term. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office at Dayton, Ohio, under Act of March 3, 1879. Contents copyright, 1955, by Scholastic Corporation. Indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: \$1.30 a school year each, 65 cents a semester each. Single subscription, Teacher Edition, \$2.00 a school year. Single copy, 10 cents, except special issues so designated, which are 20 cents each. Available on microfilm through University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Office of publication, McCall St., Dayton 1, Ohio.

General and Editorial Offices, SENIOR SCHOLASTIC, 33 West 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

OUR FRONT COVER

This Chinese Nationalist soldier is one of the men under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa. Total armed forces under Chiang number about 560,000 plus 70,000 reserves.

Most of Chiang's troops are on Formosa itself, which lies about 100 miles east of China mainland. Also well guarded are the Pescadores Islands, off southwestern Formosa. However, many of Chiang's men are supply troops and the total number of men who could be thrown into battle is about 300,000 plus 13,000 marines. These troops are organized into 28 divisions with about 11,000 men in each.

There are also about 80,000 men and 300 planes in the Nationalist Air Force. About 75 of these are jets, but the U. S. has scheduled delivery of a group of Sabrejets. Chiang's navy has about 70 vessels, 40,000 men.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN



education . . . adventure . . . travel

GO PLACES - FASTER

with the U. S. AIR FORCE

Your future is off to a great start when you join the U. S. Air Force. As an Airman, you may qualify for technical training that will make you a skilled specialist in an interesting, exciting . . . and good-paying field. You'll learn new things and see new places. There's an unlimited opportunity for adventure and travel for Airmen in the U. S. Air Force.

You'll fill a position of responsibility when you step into an Air Force uniform . . . Your job on the ground will help keep our giant Air Force bombers and jet fighters in the air. Get the facts about the Air Force today. It's a great life . . . it's the life for you. Get further information by mailing this coupon today.

These exciting, interesting specialties are available

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Accounting | Languages |
| Atomic Weapons | Meteorology |
| Auditing | Photography |
| Communications | Radar |
| Guided Missiles | |

8-1-50

PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT DIVISION
AFPTR-P-4 U.S. AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Please send me more information on my opportunity as an Airman in the U. S. Air Force

Name.....Age.....
Address.....
City.....Zone....State.....

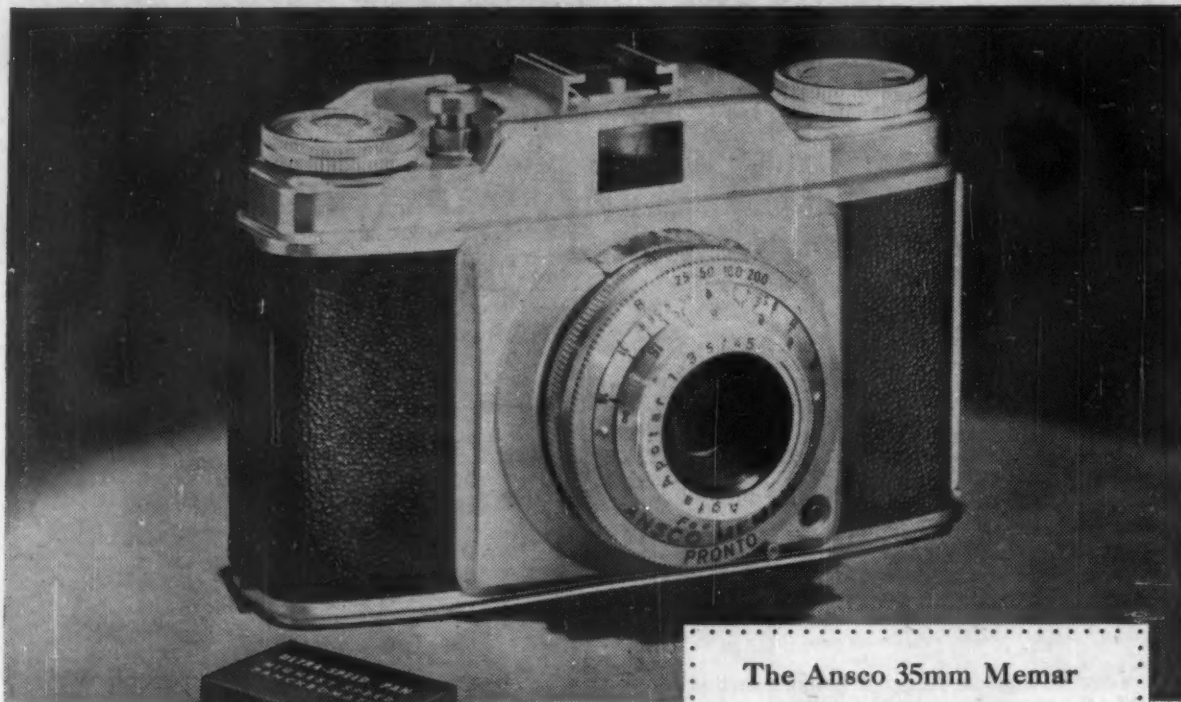


STUDENTS! GRADUATE BEFORE YOU ENLIST!

Shutterbug's Page

EDITED BY KEN JOHNSON

It's easier to get better pictures with
this unbeatable Ansco team!



ANSKO ULTRA-SPEED PAN FILM

This famous Ansco 35mm film greatly extends the picture-taking ability of the Memar camera. Extremely high speed (exposure indexes: 100 daylight, 64 tungsten) and modern panchromatic sensitivity make it an excellent choice

for flash, sunlight or night scenes.

For an extremely fine grain film with high emulsion speed, choose Ansco Supreme.

For lovelier, more lifelike color slides, load your Memar with Ansco Color Film!

Ansco

Binghamton, N. Y. A Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation.
"From Research to Reality."

The Ansco 35mm Memar

The finest miniature camera
at anywhere near its price!

Only \$39.50

Top-grain cowhide case, \$6.95

These quality features make the
new Ansco Memar your "best buy"!

- ★ Fast, f3.5 hard coated lens that makes beautifully sharp color slides and black-and-white negatives.
- ★ Accurate 1/200-second flash shutter with double exposure prevention.
- ★ Rapid action thumb-lever film advance that automatically sets shutter for next exposure.
- ★ Sturdy metal construction for long, long service.
- ★ Beautifully finished, with rich black cover and satin finish bright-work trim.



... and that's what we mean! This letters column, a regular feature, is open to opinion on any subject and criticism of any kind, brickbats or orchids. We want to know *what's on your mind*. Other readers do, too. Address Letters Editor, *Senior Scholastic*, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Révamping the United Nations

Dear Editor:

We would like to offer our reactions to the six proposals favored by the United States.

This class has agreed that more power should be given the General Assembly. Additional powers might include a 2/3 majority vote on all measures before they are considered by the Security Council, and a 4/5 majority vote to overrule a veto in the Security Council. This latter suggestion is based upon our national system.

Certain modifications in the use of the veto in the Security Council were presented. The veto is doubtless essential in the settling of disputes, but most of the class believe that more than one dissenting vote should be cast against the admission of a new member for the barring of that candidate-nation. It was proposed that a 4/5 General Assembly vote and a 9/11 Security Council vote be required to expel or suspend any member.

The class feels that the powers and functions of the International Court should be increased. We believe that if the Court were to have an enforcement agency supported by all nations, less difficulty would be encountered in enforcing decisions. To make the work of the Court easier, it was suggested that law procedure, principles, powers, etc., be codified and that the Court be empowered to judge present disputes on the basis of past decisions.

Although the Atomic Energy Commission has been making headway in the problem of control of atomic energy, it appears necessary to grant them additional authority in order that they may make more rapid progress in the settling of this important issue.

General disapproval for a system of "weighted voting" was voiced, because it was felt that this program would be unfair to nations who possess less resources, population, or land area.

Jane Maxim

Secretary

2nd Hour American Hist. Class

West Senior H. S.

Rockford, Ill.

WHAT'S IN THIS ISSUE?



Leopold Godowsky leads a "double life." As a concert violinist he has thrilled audiences throughout the world. But few people know that he is also the co-inventor of color film. Let him tell you how his hobby became a second career. See Interview of the Week—p. 6

What should our foreign trade policy be? Should we lower tariffs? Keep them the same? Raise them? Are high tariffs like mines that block U. S. sales abroad? Or do they guard U. S. industry against foreign competition? See Forum Topic of the Week—p. 7



Philadelphia Bulletin



Cincinnati Times-Star

Recently the president of Nicaragua challenged the president of Costa Rica to a duel. Replied Costa Rica's president to the challenge: "He's crazier than a goat in the midsummer heat." The political machine of Central America runs on an rpy system—*revolutions per year*. What's behind the two latest outbreaks? See "Volcanic Central America"—p. 10

Five mornings a week 2,000 men troop onto the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. A gong strikes and bedlam breaks loose. Frantic buying and selling continue until a gong strikes again. In the meantime thousands of shares of stock have changed hands. What does it all mean? How does it affect our economy? See "America's Market Place"—p. 12



Akron Beacon Journal



Chichi Lesley

More than 20,000,000 aliens passed through the doorways of Ellis Island into America. For decades it was a beacon of hope to the oppressed of every land. But the 27-acre island will no longer see scenes of joy and sorrow, struggle and triumph. An amazing chapter in our history has ended. See History Behind the Headlines—p. 15

All of Mark Quill's stone walls would stand for ages, but there was one for which he was sure to be remembered. Why? See "Rock of Ages," the short story by John D. Weaver—p. 36



PLUS: Say What You Please, p. 5; What Do You Know? p. 16; Understanding the News, p. 33; Careers Ahead, p. 37; Managing Your Money, p. 38; Sports, p. 39; Hale and Heart-y, p. 40; Boy dates Girl, p. 42; Crossword Puzzle, p. 44; Laughs, p. 47.

Meet Leopold Godowsky, the violinist who discovered how to put color in your camera

Fiddler in Color



LEOPOLD Godowsky, Jr., has led a "double life" ever since he was 15. He is famous both as a concert violinist and as co-inventor of Kodachrome film.

Violinist Godowsky does most of his "fiddling" these days in a small photography lab adjoining his Connecticut home. The lab is a miniature version of the vast color labs of Eastman Kodak. There Mr. Godowsky used to disconcert other scientists by humming passages of Schubert in order to time an exposure to the split second.

Mr. Godowsky, at 54, is an intensely energetic man with keen grey eyes and an engaging cherubic smile. He told us his scientific career began when he and a high school friend worked out the principles of color photography. The friend was Leopold Mannes, now a famous pianist.

"Mannes and I met at the Riverdale Country School in New York," Godowsky explains. "We both were named Leopold. We both were sons of musicians. We both planned musical careers. We both liked sports—except for soccer."

Soccer was the big game at Riverdale in 1916. Anyone who didn't go out for soccer had to take long walks.

"So Mannes and I began going on cross-country hikes together. On these walks we discussed photography. We had had cameras since we were 10."

Two Identical Theories

During one such discussion, Godowsky announced, "I have an idea how we could make a picture in color."

"You have?" exclaimed Mannes. "So have I!"

The friends agreed to go home and write down their respective theories. The theories proved identical!

Their idea was to make three plates (red, blue, and yellow) which could be projected simultaneously on to a screen. They went to work in the school's lab. Within a year they had their first color picture.

"An awful picture," Godowsky says now. A series of "awful" pictures followed—whenever the boys could get together during college vacations. For Godowsky went on to the University of California, Mannes to Harvard.

Finally they decided that the solution lay in getting all three plates on one piece of film. So while finishing their musical training, they taught themselves chemistry.

☆ ☆ ☆ QUOTE OF THE WEEK ☆ ☆ ☆

It's easier to try to stand on your own feet than to try to squeeze into another's shoes.—Anonymous

The next few years rapidly established Godowsky and Mannes as musicians of the first order. Both gave concerts in this country and abroad. But whether in Rome or New York, they spent every spare minute over the nearest kitchen sink concocting messy emulsions.

Financing these extra-curricular activities was becoming more than struggling musicians could swing. Fortunately, financier Lewis Strauss (now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission) heard of their work.

The young men invited Strauss to witness the development of a color picture. But the picture refused to develop. So while Godowsky fussed over the kitchen sink, Mannes regaled Strauss with a piano recital. Then Mannes manned the sink, while Godowsky diverted the anxious guest with violin music. Finally a print emerged, and Strauss and a friend agreed to back the experimenters.

Capturing the Rainbow

By 1930, Godowsky and Mannes had taken out some 40 patents related to color photography. Then Eastman Kodak invited them to join their research staff. Working at last with professional lab facilities, in 1932 the two musicians captured on film the rainbow they had been pursuing for 16 years.

Mannes gave up research a few years later to resume a full-time musical career. But Godowsky stayed with Eastman Kodak and helped to develop Kodacolor and Ectachrome. He is still working on problems of color photography.

"People often think art and science are incompatible," Godowsky says, "that they appeal to opposite temperaments. But it is a mistake to think science cannot be inspiring—or that art does not require discipline."

Mr. Godowsky is married to sculptor-painter Frankie Gershwin (sister of the musical George and Ira Gershwin) and has four children. We met one of them when we called on Mr. Godowsky recently. We had just heard a triumphant burst of music from upstairs. A few seconds later a tall blond young man of about 16 catapulted into the room.

"Dad!" exclaimed Leopold Godowsky III, "guess what I've done to my tape recorder? I've connected the tuner to the amplifier before the speaker instead of directly to the speaker—and now I can control treble and bass!"

Leopold Godowsky II did not appear unduly impressed. But we regarded respectfully what appeared to be another musical scientist in the making.

—JEAN F. MERRILL

FORUM TOPIC OF THE WEEK

ABOUT THE QUESTION

Most things for personal or home use that come to this country from abroad require payment of a tariff. So do raw materials, which make up most of our imports. U. S. tariff levels figure prominently in the question chosen by the National University Extension Association as its annual topic for state high school debating leagues this year. The question is:

What should be the foreign trade policy of the United States?

Weighing foreign trade policy in Washington these days, the nation's lawmakers must look at it in several lights. They have to ask:

What policy will be best for the U. S. as a nation?

What policy will be best for the group of nations of which the U. S. is leader?

What policy will least serve the purposes of Soviet Russia and Communist China?

What policy will win over the greatest number of new allies?

By custom that is now at least two decades old (*see news pages, Feb. 2 issue*), the Administration is taking most of the initiative in setting our world economic course.

What the Administration would like to win first in this session of Congress is extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

This act went into effect in 1934. For the first time it gave the President the power to set tariffs. It has been extended nine times.

Having failed last year to gain renewal of the act beyond June 1955, the Administration has hopes this time of having the act stretched out for another three years at least. It wants to include a general reduction in tariffs, in each of the three years, of up to five per cent each year.

However, there is one provision in the act that the Administration does not want changed. That is the "serious injury" provision.

Under this concept an industry meeting what it considers damaging competition from abroad may employ the "escape clause" to ask the Tariff Commission to look into its problem.

The commission decides how low tariff rates can be on the goods concerned without reaching what it considers a "peril point" to the domestic industry. If rates fall below this point, the commission recommends to the President that he raise them accordingly. Likewise, the commission recommends adjustment of any proposed cut in a tariff rate to what it considers the "peril point." In either case the President may refuse to make the change, but he must explain his reasons to Congress.

Bound up with renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is strengthening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. The U. S. helped set up GATT in 1947 as the first big group attempt at cooperation in trade. Participation in GATT meant shifting from a two-way basis of making reciprocal agreements to a round robin basis, with 33 other countries as of today.

From this setting we take the proposition for debate that is spelled out on these pages. Resolved:

That the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for at least three years with up to 15 per cent general tariff reduction over this period.

Here are the arguments on both sides of the proposition.



Herblock in Washington Post
"This will keep out competition" . . . But, says the other side, it will also keep out customers who want to buy from U.S.

More Tariff Cuts?

Pro and con discussion of National University Extension debate topic on U. S. foreign policy: Should the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be extended for three more years?

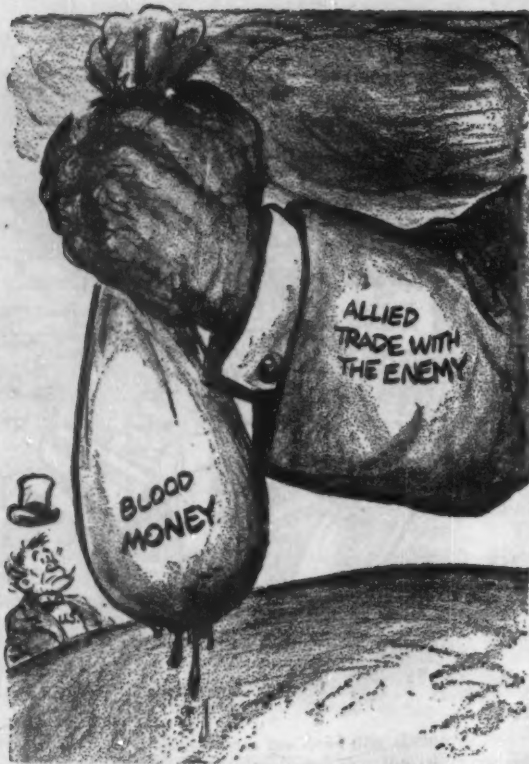
YES!

1. Free enterprise should have wider scope.

We Americans assert that the relatively free, capitalistic way of doing business is best. Therefore we should encourage the practice of it everywhere. It is inconsistent to raise barriers against individual enterprisers who happen to be foreign.

With the bird goes the wing. With the free, individual way of doing business goes competition. We believe that competition encourages growth and improvement, and gives a wider choice to consumers. When we set up tariffs—which keep out competition—we act out of harmony with this belief.

Accordingly, we should give both exporters and importers



Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

For 30 pieces of silver—But, says the other side, our friends have to trade with Reds if we won't let them trade with us.

freer rein to increase sales and add to competition. The effect would be global. A rise in sales to this country probably would stimulate an upturn in business and competition among non-Communist nations in general.

True, many products from abroad have lower prices, made possible by the payment of lower wages than prevail here. No one wants this situation.

The answer to low foreign wages, however, is to take a hand in raising them, indirectly. We can do this through more sharing and example. Our role today demands that we expand business and contacts of all kinds with foreign populations, advancing with them and gradually helping them to attain wages and living conditions on a par with ours.

2. World trade needs a boost.

Trade, by which goods are exchanged and prosperity ripples across the world, lags today. In proportion, it is behind that of the 1930's.

Since World War II, despite impressive progress, many countries have been unable to make and sell enough to put them in a position to buy what they need. In most cases their currencies remain "inconvertible." This means that their money is not acceptable for payment in other countries at rates of value as high as those set at home.

Inconvertibility goes on for two reasons. (1) Currencies are not backed up by sufficient national output, or (2) they are not based on big-enough treasury reserves built up from earnings.

The most important reserves, dollars and gold, are relatively ample in a few countries and scanty elsewhere. This is what is called the dollar shortage. To acquire the reserves with which to "get back into the swing" of normal trade relations, many countries must increase their exports—particularly to the U. S.—sharply.

3. The U.S. should take the initiative.

In power and scope the American economy is in a class by itself. It accounts for more than half the world's industrial output.

Inevitably, our country has taken over leadership of the non-Communist world. By the same token it has become the world's biggest exporter and importer. Meanwhile, most other industrial countries—our friends—have continued to depend heavily on their export trade, much more than we do. To them their sales abroad make the difference between good times and bad. It follows that the United States should take the lead in pressing for cooperative ways to increase trade and all its benefits.

Moreover, we should follow such a

policy for a minimum period of three years at least. Under today's on-and-off, up-and-down policy many a would-be seller to the U. S. does not ship for fear of some sudden new restrictions that would cut short his sales.

Further stimulation of trade through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and other legislation is the logical follow-up to the billions of dollars in direct aid we have given for mutual recovery and progress.

4. Business needs broader markets.

Linked with its leadership is the fact that our country has outgrown the need for high tariffs and other protectionist devices. Today we need freer trade and wider markets.

A number of our mass-production industries have developed to the point at which they no longer will provide the additional jobs and returns of which they are capable unless they sell more products abroad. But they can do little along these lines until other countries step up their sales here, earning more dollars with which to buy our products.

The combined value of our exports is more than one and one-half times that of our annual output of cars and other motor vehicles. Mass consumer markets such as the one we have here are waiting to be developed abroad. It is difficult to see limits to the volume of exports we might sell eventually in a balance of trade with other countries. Whatever loss of jobs and profits might be brought about by a rising influx of foreign-made goods, would be meager in comparison.

In any event, new tariff reductions under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act would apply to industries that can most easily absorb the cuts. And the reductions would be gradual. The industries most likely to be affected would be among those still using much hand labor. To men deprived of jobs, unemployment insurance, retraining, and other aid could be given, pending transfer to growing or new domestic industries.

5. Conditions demand that the Executive branch take an active role.

In a fast-changing world with much at stake for America, we must be alert and consistent in all our foreign relations. This goes for economic as well as military and political affairs. Foreign economic policy has become a matter of strategy requiring the power of quick decisions and action by the President and his aides. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act provides such power.

Participation by the U. S. in the ins and outs of modern world commerce calls for time-consuming study and the handling of details by scores of experts. Only the Executive branch, operating under the President, can hope to carry out this work adequately. Congress does not have the facilities for this job.

Actually, much of the resistance to the act, on the basis that it gives the Executive branch too much authority, springs from opposition to the President's views. To some extent this reflects a tendency to put the interest of individual localities, industries, or companies before that of the nation.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and GATT give us an effective way of solving the problems of world trade today.

NO!

1. National interests and rights come first.

Most Americans agree that freedom for business is desirable. However, most business can go on only within the framework of an individual nation.

Posting tariffs to protect home industry does not deny free enterprise. The interests of the nation and its citizens and businessmen collectively should prevail over the interests of those who would benefit by lower tariffs.

In the opinion of many, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and further reductions of tariffs under it would threaten the economic well-being of the United States.

From all appearances, national business activity will not increase enough in 1955 to absorb the new hundreds of thousands joining our labor force. To turn foreign exporters loose with additional tariff cuts this year, would be to aggravate the almost certain national problem of rising unemployment.

Least justifiably, it would force many of our workers to suffer from the miserably low wages by which foreign producers hold production costs low enough to undersell our industries.

2. Free world progress depends on U. S. prosperity.

Twenty-five years ago, when we held less of the balance of economic power than we do today, depression in the U. S. set off a slump around the world. Twenty years ago, signs of a return of good times to America sparked international recovery.

Since World War II our economy has given us rising standards of income and consumption, while providing war-battered countries with aid to rebuild.

Should we fall back now, as we could easily, the free world would tumble with us. Our accompanying loss in military strength would also lessen our ability to protect the free world.

Moreover, were our recovery to be disrupted by a rush of imports, we would not be able to keep up, much less increase, our present rate of purchases abroad. Inasmuch as we are already the world's most important customer, a drop in our purchases would

depress the sales of foreign countries severely.

With a decline in earnings from sales to us, there would be a decline in the ability of other countries to pay for the things they need from us. This would apply particularly to large industrial equipment.

3. Foreign preferences should be taken into account.

Since World War II, world production and trade have been rising consistently, if slowly. Inflation has dwindled. The dollar shortage has been easing steadily. Convertibility has drawn nearer. Today a number of countries have recovered to the point of resuming export trade with no holds barred. Thrusts of competition from Germany, Britain, and Japan in particular have been felt by U. S. exporters for some time.

All this has been happening while most countries have been serving their own interests. Along with tariffs to keep out our goods, they have been using such means as two-way deals for certain products with "most-favored" nations to the exclusion of others.

Turning from trade to investment by other countries, we find more one-sided behavior. For reasons not clear, certain countries seem to look the other way while their financiers divert millions in investment funds from home industry into the U. S. They do this, say the financiers, because the relative stability of the U. S. Government makes investments here safer. The practice gives a hollow sound to some requests for trade concessions "to alleviate our dollar shortage."

Together, these factors show we have reached a logical leveling-off point in our concessions to trade.

4. U. S. interests require some protectionism.

Without a protectionist policy, American industry would not have been able to progress from its early weakness to its present strength. Without such a policy in a modern form, the U. S. economy might not have the capacities it would need in case we were cut off from outside supplies in event of a war.

Raising tariffs on Swiss watch movements illustrated one of many needs for guarding our skills and facilities (*see news pages, Feb. 2 issue*). Among other products requiring such protection are chemicals, electrical equipment, glass, and strategic minerals.

In the case of strategic minerals we have been tying ourselves to overseas sources that may be cut off in time of danger. At the same time, we have been neglecting to explore carefully for the great potential supplies on this continent.

The number of workers that might be

thrown out of work by a rise in foreign competition has been grievously underestimated. A conservative ratio of the number of such workers in industry and agriculture to the number occupied in production and servicing for exports is five to one.

As for what could be done to ease the hardships for such domestic workers, there has been nothing but talk. The remedies suggested sound like "aid not trade" for American industries:

The minority report of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy points out that, "Since the passage of the original Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934, average tariff rates have already been reduced 70 per cent. Already, the United States stands seventh from the bottom of a list of 45 nations with respect to the average level or their tariff structure . . ."

The report recommends that "Any further reduction of any rate should be made on a selective basis, industry by industry and commodity by commodity, after a careful analysis of the potential impact of such cuts on each industry and each segment of agriculture, their employees, and the communities in which they operate."

5. Communities and industries need a more direct voice.

Enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act amid the stress of world depression in the 1930's transferred tariff-pegging authority from Congress to the Executive branch.

It is doubtful whether many signers of the act realized it would also give a smaller voice to the people most directly affected. During its existence, America's communities, industries, and companies centrally involved in trade policy have been given less and less consideration.

Today, at international trade conferences, the U. S. is represented by the Department of State. Men from the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, or the Federal Trade Commission—who probably would be better informed and more concerned with U. S. economic needs than personnel of the State Department—appear seldom. In contrast, most other countries send businessmen with a broad grasp of the industries for which they grant and receive concessions.

Following this sort of approach, foreign trade policy-makers have been confusing political and economic interests and serving neither well.

Conclusions: Let the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act die; return trade policy to the deliberations of Congress; give businessmen an advisory role in trade negotiations; disentangle ourselves from GATT as much as possible without dishonoring national commitments or weakening alliances, pending Congressional review of the matter.



Alexander in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Banana Split

CENTRAL America has been called the "American Balkans—plus bananas." Per inch of territory and per man of population, it is probably the most politically-tossed area in the world. There is hardly a year that is not marked by a revolt in at least one of the tiny republics in this Banana Belt.

Located on the neck of land which joins the two American continents, Central America constitutes the crossroads of the Western Hemisphere. It consists of six small republics (Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and El Salvador) plus one colony (British Honduras).

Even if all these lands and peoples were joined into one country, it would still add up to only a small nation (total area: 200,000 square miles; total population: 8,100,000).

Plots and Counter-Plots

The history of the Central American republics is a continuous succession of plots and counter-plots. It is also a record of continuous struggle between dictatorship and democracy—with democracy, alas, mostly on the losing side. (See "History Behind the Headlines," Feb. 2 issue.)

Geographically, Central America is a land of steaming coastal jungles and rocky highlands. It is a humid, tropical, volcanic region.

Economically, the area is under-developed. There are few industries, poor transportation facilities, untapped mineral resources. It is said that the Central American eats corn but lives from coffee and bananas. For these two crops (plus hardwood) are the major exports.

Socially, too, most of Central America is backward. Only about three out of ten persons can read or write. There are extremes of wealth and poverty. A small

Plot and counter-plot rock the tiny countries
at the crossroads of the Western Hemisphere

Volcanic Central America

group of landholders are very wealthy, while most of the natives are desperately poor. There is no middle class.

But Central America is strategically significant. It is the "waistline" of the Western Hemisphere. And it is especially important because it is the site of the Panama Canal—a waterway of utmost strategic value to the United States.

There are many volcanoes in Central America. But most of the "eruptions" that have rocked the region in recent months have been political.

About a year ago, quick action by the authorities foiled a Communist plot to seize power in British Honduras.

Last July, an uprising overthrew a Red-dominated regime in Guatemala.

More recently, a president was assassinated in Panama, and a revolt blazed threateningly in Costa Rica.

Who-Dun-It in Panama

Let us examine more closely what went on in Panama and Costa Rica.

Within a period of 13 days last month, Panama had three Presidents!

The story behind it is a stranger-than-fiction melodrama, a true-to-life murder thriller. It's a Panamanian political

"who-dun-it." And like all good murder mysteries, the culprit was the man least suspected. (See Jan. 19 issue.)

The story could be called "Murder at the Race Track." The time: 8 p.m., Sunday, January 2. The place: Panama City's Juan Franco Race Track.

The day's races had just ended. Track and grandstand were dark. Lingering in the official box, chatting with friends, was President Jose Antonio Remon.

Suddenly a submachine gun opened up on the presidential party. President Remon was riddled with bullets. Two others were also slain. The unidentified assassin escaped.

Jose Antonio Remon was 46 and regarded as the "strong man" of Panama. For many years he had served as chief of the National Police, the only armed force in the republic. This gave him, in effect, power to seat and unseat presidents. In 1951, he decided to run for the presidency himself—and won.

"Chichi" Remon (as he was called by his friends) turned out to be an energetic and popular president. He is credited with improving Panama's economy, rooting out corruption and graft, and crushing the Communist movement. The United States considered him a dependable friend.

As the Panamanians mourned the loss of their president, an intensive manhunt was launched for his killer.

Mystery Is Solved

Meanwhile, Vice President Jose Ramon Guizado was sworn in to succeed Remon. None seemed more eager to catch the killer than the new president. He offered a \$50,000 reward to any "Sherlock Holmes" who would track down the assassin. He even appealed to the New York City Police Department to send down two Spanish-speaking detectives to help solve the mystery.

Then, within a week, the mystery was solved—with the chance clue provided



The six countries of Central America.

by the young daughter of a Secret Police detective. She told her father that her boy friend had smuggled in from Guatemala a submachine gun which he sold to a prominent lawyer named Ruben Miro.

Confronted with the evidence, Miro broke down and made a sensational confession. He admitted that he had machine-gunned Remon—and with the full knowledge of Guizado!

Guizado, Miro testified, had promised to appoint him minister of justice as a reward for killing Remon.

Panama was stunned. The National Assembly impeached Guizado. It also ordered him held for trial on charges of being involved in the murder.

As Guizado's successor, the Assembly named Ricardo Arias Espinosa, 42, the former second vice president. The newest president pledged to continue Remon's policies of economic reform and friendship with the U. S.

Shortly before Remon's assassination, he had reached an agreement with the U. S. on a new treaty covering the Panama Canal Zone. (See Jan. 12 issue.)

Our interest in the Canal Zone goes back to 1903. In that year the U. S. acquired from the Panamanian government the right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Panama Canal is an artificial waterway 50 miles long. It links the Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea) with the Pacific Ocean (Gulf of Panama).

The U. S. paid Panama \$10,000,000 for the Canal Zone (which extends for five miles on each side of the Canal). In addition, we agreed to pay \$250,000 a year as "rental." In 1936, the amount was raised to \$430,000 a year.

U. S.-Panama Treaty

However, in recent years there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in little Panama (population, 863,000; area, the size of South Carolina). The Panamanians felt that Uncle Sam's payment of \$430,000 on the Canal was too low. The waterway's profits average about \$6,000,000 a year.

The Panamanians also had other grievances. Those who worked in the Canal Zone were paid lower wages than U. S. citizens. Panamanian firms were compelled to underbid U. S. concerns to receive Federal contracts.

On January 25, the United States and Panama signed a new Canal Zone treaty. Its principal provisions are:

- (a) An increase in the annual payment to \$1,930,000;
- (b) Equal pay for equal work to Panamanians and U. S. citizens;
- (c) Panamanian firms to be put on an equal footing with U. S. companies in bidding for contracts.

The new treaty makes Uncle Sam



United Press photo
Pres. Somoza (above) of Nicaragua challenged president of Costa Rica to a duel.

and Panama not only "good neighbors" but also steadfast *amigos*.

Crisis in Costa Rica

It never happened before and may never happen again. Nor could it have happened anywhere except in Central America.

What we are referring to is the challenge made by the president of Nicaragua to the president of Costa Rica to shoot it out with guns. This in the year 1955, in the hydrogen-atomic age!

The call for a duel was made—in all seriousness—by the "pistol-packing papa" of Nicaragua, President Anastasio Somoza (who, incidentally, is reputed to be the best shot in all Central America). He offered to meet Costa Rica's President Jose Figueres at the border and fight a duel to the death. "With revolvers," Somoza insisted. In this manner, he proposed to settle once and for all the quarrel between the two countries.

President Figueres' retort: "He's crazier than a goat in the midsummer sun."

This unfought duel was the only comic relief in an otherwise very serious and threatening flare-up in Costa Rica last month. (See Feb. 2 issue.)

Hostilities started on January 11. An airborne rebel force of several hundred men attacked and seized the Costa Rican town of Villa Quesada (near the Nicaraguan border).

President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica charged neighboring Nicaragua with an "act of aggression." He promptly appealed to the Organization of American States (OAS) for military aid to "repel the forces of aggression." Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza denied that the Costa Rican rebel forces had come from his country.

The OAS, formed in 1948, consists of all 21 republics in the Western Hemisphere. Its charter binds the mem-

ber-countries to take joint action to defend any American republic from attack.

The OAS held an emergency meeting in Washington and sent a five-nation investigating commission to Costa Rica.

On January 12, Costa Rica's Civil Guard (Costa Rica has no regular army) recaptured Villa Quesada. But fighting continued elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the OAS reported that the attacking planes had come from "foreign soil" (without identifying the country). It did, however, declare that a "substantial part of the war material" had come from Nicaragua.

On the recommendation of the OAS, the U. S. "sold" Costa Rica four fighter planes to use against the rebel invaders. (Our price was reported to be one dollar a plane!)

Next, the OAS persuaded both Costa Rica and Nicaragua to accept the establishment of a three-mile-wide neutral zone on each side of the border. The OAS was to patrol the zone.

The fighting ground to a stop on January 24. The next day the shooting was over. All that remained was the shouting.

In the background of this outbreak is the long-standing feud between President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica.

Political Feud

President Figueres of Costa Rica is, according to most observers, a staunch liberal, a person strongly devoted to democratic principles. He helped overthrow in 1948 a Communist-infiltrated government in Costa Rica. In 1953, he ran for president and was elected overwhelmingly.

Figueres has put through programs for free education, minimum wages, trade union organization. He has been advocating that Latin America shake off all military dictatorships and set up democratic governments. This, reportedly, has irked Somoza.

Anastasio Somoza, in contrast to Figueres, has been described as a "typical Latin-American military dictator." He is not only the political boss of Nicaragua but also its richest man. He has been quoted as saying, "I take care of the business of government and I take care of my own business."

Though President Somoza is reported to have provided an efficient regime with many social services, he has been admittedly very slow to grant personal liberties.

Most credit for nipping the Costa Rica conflict goes to the OAS. By its quick and firm action, it has helped preserve peace in the American family of nations.

America's Market Place ...

The Stock Exchange

Stock prices keep rising because the nation's investors have confidence in the country's economy

THE workers at the plants of the Motor Products Corporation were worried recently. Word had got out that a new group was trying to take over control of the firm. The workers like the present management, and they were afraid that a change in ownership might mean poorer working conditions. They had also heard that some of the employees might be laid off.

The workers got together and talked it over. They decided to use part of their personal savings to buy shares of stock in Motor Products Corporation. By controlling a majority of the company's stock, the workers would control the management, and keep it from passing to other hands.

How does ownership of shares of stock entitle an individual to have a say in the management of a business? What other benefits—and hazards—are tied up with stock ownership?

Here's how it works.

Motor Products Corporation is a big business with plants in both Detroit and Chicago. Originally, Motor Products manufactured auto parts and accessories. More recently, the firm entered into the new fields of home freezer and refrigerator production. To obtain capital for labor, machinery, buildings, and its expansion program, Motor Products divided the business into 486,304 shares. It sold these shares of stock in the business to investors all over the country.

How Stock Ownership Works

Let's take the case of an employee whom we'll call Joe Smith. If he purchases 100 shares of stock in the firm, he becomes a "part owner" in the company. He has one vote for each share of common stock owned. The employees of Motor Products hope to control most of the shares. This will enable them to decide who will be elected to the board of directors.

As a "partner" in the firm, Joe Smith will also be entitled to a share of the

profits. At specified times, the management divides the net profits of the corporation among the shareholders. Last year Motor Products paid a dividend of 50 cents for each share held. Since Joe Smith has 100 shares, he received a check for \$50.

Some 6,500,000 other individuals like Joe own stock in thousands of corporations in our country. A handful of these people may each own \$1,000,000 or more in stocks. A survey shows, however, that the majority of the nation's stockholders are persons whose income is between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year. They probably have a few thousand dollars of their savings invested.

Because these stockholders own shares in a business, they run the risks of any businessman. If at the end of a year, profits are low, the corporation pays no dividend to its stockholders.

If such a risk is involved, why do Joe Smith and the nation's other investors invest their money in stocks instead of keeping it in a savings bank at 2 to 4 per cent interest? This is the

answer: Since there is a risk involved, the reward may sometimes be greater than 2 per cent. Common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange paid dividends equalling 5.5 per cent in interest last year. A few years ago they were paying as much as 7.8 per cent.

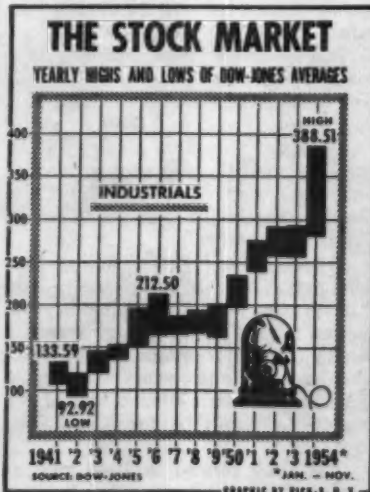
How much does Joe pay for a share of common stock? That depends. When you buy a milk shake or a suit, the price is likely to remain the same whenever you make your purchase. Stocks, however, are sold at auction. Therefore, they keep pace with the demand for the stock. If more people want to buy the stock the price goes up.

How Stocks Are Bought

When Joe Smith purchases his 100 shares of stock, he does not carry out the transaction personally. Instead, he gives his order to a "stock broker," a professional dealer in stocks. Joe and his broker may live in Chicago. But almost all the major stocks in the country are sold on the New York Stock Exchange, located on Wall Street in downtown New York City. There are also exchanges in several other major cities, but the New York Exchange is the financial market place for the nation.

Daily 2,000 men throng into the marbled room of the New York Exchange to carry out the nation's stock transactions. (By tradition, no women are allowed except in the visitors' gallery.) For five and one-half hours the hum of the men's voices continues unbroken until a gong signals the close of business for the day. Messenger boys scurry back and forth on errands. Clusters of brokers stand together, bargaining, talking, taking notes. Hundreds of transactions are going on at the same time. The brokers' eyes keep darting to the four corners of the room, where large screens flash the details of each sale involving 100 shares or more.

Joe Smith's broker in Chicago probably belongs to a firm that is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. As soon as Joe's order to buy 100 shares at the best possible price is received, the Chicago broker relays the message to his firm's representative in the Ex-



Note how stock prices jumped in 1954.



Wide World photo

This is trading floor of New York Stock Exchange. At trading posts (ovals) brokers buy and sell stocks for customers.

change building in Wall Street. The representative then goes immediately to the designated "trading post" at the Exchange where Motor Products stock is handled. (The Exchange itself does not buy or sell stock.)

However, before Joe's order can be filled, there must be someone who wants to sell 100 shares of Motor Products stock. In all likelihood, the New York broker acting for Joe will find several other brokers at the trading post on the Exchange floor who also want to buy stock in Motor Products for their respective clients. He will also find several brokers who have been instructed to sell Motor Products stock for their customers.

A two-way auction gets under way. The buyers compete with each other to get the lowest price. The sellers compete to get the highest price. Finally a broker may offer a selling price which Joe's representative feels is the lowest he can expect. "Take it," says Joe's broker and the transaction is completed. Within three minutes after Joe has given his order in Chicago, the purchase has been completed and the news of the transaction is being flashed along some 500,000 miles of private telegraph and telephone wires to the tickertapes in brokerage firms all over the country.

Supply and Demand

All stocks on the market go up or down. Look at the financial section of your newspaper. You will see this:

Anaconda Copper: Opening 50%; high 50%; Low 49%; last 50%.

This means that the first transaction for Anaconda stock after the market opened that day brought \$50.37% per share. The highest price paid for Anaconda that day was also \$50.37%. The lowest was \$49.50. At the last transaction in that stock for the day, Anaconda sold at \$50.12% a share.

Normally a stock will not go up or down more than a fraction of a point during a day. But there are times when the market booms. A few weeks ago, each share of General Motors stock shot up \$9.50 in market value in one day. An investor who already held 1,000 shares of GM stock could have reaped a profit of \$9,500 in less than 24 hours.

On the other hand, a person may also lose money. During the market crash of 1929, for instance, many people lost fortunes when market values of stocks collapsed. Investors who sold their stock received only a fraction of the price they paid for the stock.

Does the normal fluctuation of a stock's value mean that the assets of a multi-million dollar corporation such as General Motors or Anaconda change from hour to hour? Not at all. Supply and demand, however, determine what a stock will sell for on the market at any particular moment. If there are more buyers than sellers for a stock, the price goes up. If there are more people who want to sell stock, the price falls.

What Determines Price

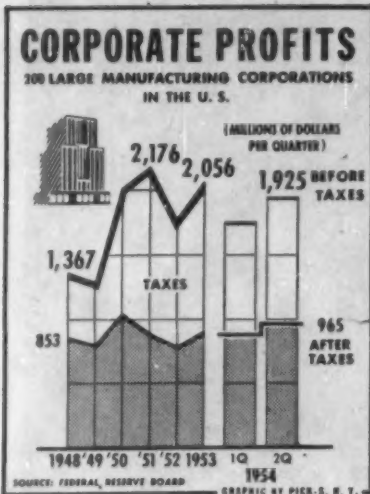
What causes supply and demand to make a stock go up or down? Neither shrewd economists nor crack-pot theorists know for sure. A corporation's current earnings, future prospects, and dividends are important in setting the value of a stock. But an investor's opinion may also be influenced by literally "anything from the state of his digestion to a crisis abroad. Facts sway him—so do fears, hopes, his appraisal of the future and the past."

The day the Korean War broke out the market fell. Wall Street financiers say that the emotional shock and uncertainty of the future caused people to "play it safe" and sell. But there was also the knowledge that business would be slow while factories shut down to retool for war production.

Some stock traders buy and sell stock mainly so they can profit from the fluctuations of the market. They hope to buy when the price is low and sell when the price rises. That is why it's impor-

1954-55.		Stock and Div.	Stk.	In Dollars				Net
High.	Low.		100.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
22 1/2	16 1/4	Motor Po	17	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22	- 3/4
28 1/2	21 1/2	Motor Wheel 2... 6	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	- 1/4
52 1/2	39 1/2	Motorola 1 1/2 ... 19	48	49 1/2	48	48 1/2	48 1/2	+ 1 1/4
38 1/2	23	Muehle Br 1.20a. 9	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/4
28 1/2	19 1/4	Wells Int 1.60. 16	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	..
25	17 1/2	Monsiege P-80. 5	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	..

This is how stock exchange transactions are reported in the newspaper. Note how value of Motor Products stock (first line) fluctuated in the course of one day.



As profits rise, so do values of stock.

tant for them to know the condition of the market at all times.

These professional speculators have an important place on the market because they keep prices "fluid." Because speculators are constantly buying and selling stocks, there are always a large number of bids to buy and offers to sell a particular stock on the market. If the market were not fluid, stocks might be selling for \$50 a share one moment and \$40 a share the next.

Speculators are also important because they are willing to risk their money on the stock of a new company which they feel might prosper. It was this willingness to risk investing funds that provided capital for development of the automobile, plastics, the airplane, new metals, and miracle drugs. Today many speculators are investing in uranium mining companies.

More Investors Today

For years, people thought that stocks would never again rise in price to the dizzy heights they reached just before the market crash in 1929. But 16 months ago, the values on the stock market suddenly started to soar. Finally, last fall, prices broke through the 1929 "price barrier" and hit a new high never before reached.

Some people are concerned by the rocketing price of stocks. Senator J. W. Fulbright (Dem., Ark.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, announced that his group will make a "study of the market." Mr. Fulbright said the committee will look into "the continued sharp climb" of stocks on the market "in order to avoid anything like the 1929 crash" occurring again.

There are, however, several important differences in the stock market

today from conditions existing in Wall Street a generation ago. The speculator still trades in the market, of course. But Wall Street brokers point out that powerful financial manipulators such as J. P. Morgan, as well as the "wild-eyed" speculator who invested on "hunches," have largely disappeared.

Moreover, they say that more and more people are buying stocks because they hope to receive a good interest return on their money. They are no longer eager to invest only because they hope "to make a killing" on the market when the price rises.

Monthly Investment Plan

To encourage conservative investment by people in the lower income brackets, the New York Stock Exchange has started a Monthly Investment Plan. According to the plan, a person selects one or several stocks which he believes will bring profitable dividends over a period of years. He invests a fixed sum—as low as \$40—towards purchase of that stock on a pay-as-you-go-basis. Whether the stocks goes up or down in value, he continues to make his fixed investment every month.

He does not sell the stock for speculative purposes. Because he can buy more shares for his money if the market value goes down, the investor may actually benefit from a temporary drop in the price of the stock, provided the stock's long-range price trend is upward.

Since the program's start, more than 26,000 Monthly Investment Plans have been placed in operation. The employees at the Motor Products Corporation are using the plan to buy their stock in that firm. In addition, many other corporations are encouraging their employees to buy stock in the firm they work for under a similar payment plan.

Many of the big non-profit foundations, union welfare and pension funds, and insurance companies are also investing large funds in stocks. Like the small stock buyer on the Monthly Investment Plan, they are little interested in the daily waverings of the market. Instead, they invest a set sum regularly in stocks which have a long-term value. Because the foundations, insurance companies, and pension funds have some \$17,000,000,000 invested in the market, many Wall Street brokers say these stock purchases are a very important stabilizing influence on the market. They tend to keep prices steady.

Watchdog of the Market

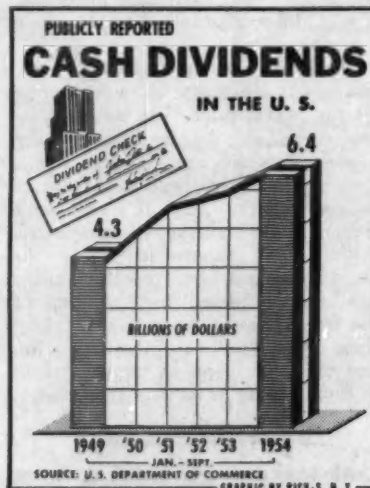
The Federal Government also takes a stronger interest in the stock market today than it did 25 years ago. Some controls set by Washington are these:

1. The Securities and Exchange Commission, a Federal agency, has been the "watchdog" of the stock market since 1934. It requires each corporation which puts stock up for sale to give adequate financial information about the stock. It also bans certain unfair practices which speculators in the past had engaged in to manipulate stock values.

2. Back in the 20's, a person could purchase stock for as little as 10 per cent cash down payment ("margin"). The balance was on credit extended by the broker. Nowadays the Federal Reserve Board is empowered to set the "margin"—the cash minimum—that must be paid for stock. As a caution signal to "go easy" on speculation the Federal Reserve Board last month announced that margin payments would be increased from 50 to 60 per cent.

3. The Government influences the stock market by its taxation policies also. Eager to encourage investment, the Eisenhower Administration—through Congress—has dropped the excess profits tax which had limited corporation profits. This gives corporations more money to invest and enables industry to expand, thus providing more jobs and more goods. It also enables corporations to pay greater dividends to investors.

The Wall Street stock market has been pictured by Communist propaganda as the hide-out of "wicked capitalists" who are oppressing "common people." In actual fact, however, it is the "common people" who are the owners of most of the stocks in America. And stock prices are rising today, observers say, because the nation's investors have confidence in the country's economy. Stock purchases will provide the capital for us to reach the \$500,000,000,000 economy predicted by the President for the next decade.



How stockholders shared in the profits.



Wide World photo
Base of Statue of Liberty is to house immigration museum. With President are Pierre du Pont III (right) and Anna Lord Strauss.

ONE day last November an old ferry boat chugged out of its slip at Battery Park, the tip of Manhattan Island, and headed across New York Harbor for her last run. Seventeen minutes later she tied up at the dock on Ellis Island, the crowded 27 acres of land that long housed the chief point of entry for immigrants to the U. S.

This ferry had been in service more than fifty years. It had carried more than 15,000,000 passengers, of whom 12,000,000 were immigrants.

Its voyages are over because the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, a branch of the Department of Justice, has reorganized its plans and decided to close Ellis Island. The Immigration Service has now put into effect a new system of "pre-inspection" of immigrants before they leave foreign countries. It will examine documents of passengers on shipboard while they are on their way across the ocean. This will speed up the debarkation procedure at New York, and eliminate the necessity for detaining large numbers of aliens at Ellis Island. Such detention facilities as are necessary in future will be provided at a Federal office building in New York City, part of which has been remodeled for dormitories.

Passing of an Amazing Era

The closing of Ellis Island symbolized the passing of an amazing era in American life. Once owned by a shad fisherman named Samuel Ellis, it was bought by the Government in 1890 for use as an immigrant station. A tidal wave of unrestricted immigration from Europe was then rising fast. From 1905 to 1914, the number of immigrants admitted to this country annually exceeded one million in six

out of ten years. The peak year of 1907 saw 1,285,349 enter. More than 20,000,000 aliens passed through the doorways of Ellis Island in the 62 years it served as an immigrant station—approximately one-half of all the immigrants who have entered the U. S. in our whole history.

After World War I broke out in 1914, the flood shrank to a trickle. It picked up again in the early 1920s when peace was declared. But in 1924 the Congress, alarmed by the great numbers of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, rewrote the law to establish a policy of restrictive immigration. Congress established the National Origins Quota System, with a total annual quota of 154,000 immigrants. It set the maximum number to be admitted from any given country of origin at the proportion which that nationality contributed, by birth or descent, to the total U. S. population at the Census of 1890 (later changed to that of 1920).

The result of this system is that about five-sixths of the annual quota goes to countries of northern and western Europe, while one-sixth may come from countries of southern and eastern Europe. Thus many countries with small quotas have waiting lists year after year.

This same system, with additions to bar possible subversives and to restrict sharply the influx of persons from Asian countries, forms the basis of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, passed in 1952. The act has been severely criticized by many authorities on immigration and by President Eisenhower himself, as discriminatory against many peoples who wish to attain American citizenship. While Congress has not revised the Act, it did pass in 1953 a

"The Golden Door"

Refugee Relief Act to permit 214,000 alien refugees to enter, above the normal quotas, for a period of three years.

For decades Ellis Island stood for all the world, like its near neighbor, the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, as a beacon of hope to the oppressed of every land.

To preserve these memories in a national shrine, an American Museum of Immigration is to be established at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, the first sight of America seen by millions of immigrants through Ellis Island. The Museum, sponsored by the American Scenic and Historical Society, and approved by President Eisenhower, will cost \$5,000,000, and will contain valuable historical exhibits, relics, and mural paintings chosen under the direction of a committee of distinguished historians.

On a bronze tablet at the base of the Statue of Liberty is inscribed the famous sonnet by Emma Lazarus which contains the lines spoken by Liberty to the ancient lands of Europe:

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free—
The wretched refuse of your teeming
shores;
Send these, the homeless, tempest-
tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden
door."

Miss Lazarus, the well-educated daughter of a wealthy family of Portuguese Jews who had settled in New York, was a writer whose work was admired by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Though she died in 1887 at the early age of 38, she lived long enough to write this one fine poem by which she is remembered.

A committee now plans to erect a memorial to Emma Lazarus in Battery Park, near the Statue of Liberty ferry pier. Times have changed, but America will never close entirely "The Golden Door."
—KENNETH M. GOULD

What do you know?

A quiz on facts, ideas, and words in this issue.

I. STOCK MARKET

A. On the line to the left of each of the items in *Column A*, write the number preceding the description in *Column B* which best explains it.

Column A

- ___a. fluidity
- ___b. dividend
- ___c. margin
- ___d. stock broker

Column B

1. exchange member who buys and sells stocks
2. return on investment in stocks
3. interest payment on a bond
4. cash required for a stock purchase
5. ease with which stocks may be bought and sold

B. On the line to the left of each of the following statements, write the number preceding the word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

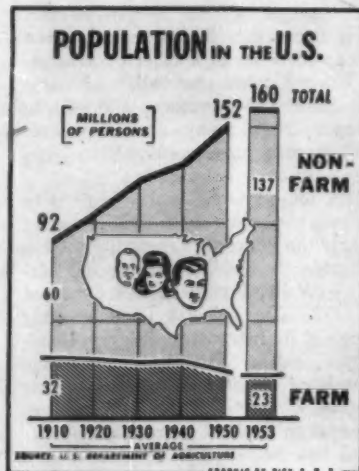
- ___a. If a stock is quoted at 25¢ it means that you can purchase
 1. 25 shares
 2. 100 shares for \$25.25
 3. 1 share for \$25.25
 4. 1 share for 25¢
- ___b. If a stock rises one point during a day's transactions on an exchange it means that it has increased in value by
 1. one share
 2. one hundred dollars
 3. one dollar
 4. ten cents
- ___c. The center of the financial world is generally regarded as
 1. Wall Street
 2. Paris
 3. Berlin
 4. Chicago
- ___d. The year of the great stock market crash was
 1. 1909
 2. 1919
 3. 1929
 4. 1939
- ___e. Stock traders who buy and sell stock frequently, in order to profit from fluctuations in the market, are known as
 1. directors
 2. speculators
 3. bulls and bears
 4. investors
- ___f. The chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee who announced that his group will make a study of the market is

1. J. McCarthy
2. H. Lehman
3. R. Knowland
4. J. W. Fulbright

- ___g. Since the end of World War II, the average price of stocks has
 1. decreased slightly
 2. decreased greatly
 3. remained about the same
 4. increased
- ___h. The Federal agency which was created in 1934 for the purpose of regulating the stock market is the
 1. United States Government Stock Exchange
 2. Securities and Exchange Commission
 3. Federal Reserve Board
 4. Federal Communications Commission

II. CENTRAL AMERICA

- ___a. Major crops in Central America are
 1. coffee and bananas
 2. rubber and tin
 3. nickel and copper
 4. bananas and rubber
- ___b. The canal owned by the United States is in
 1. Colombia
 2. Costa Rica
 3. Panama
 4. Nicaragua
- ___c. Jose Remon, who was recently assassinated, was president of
 1. Costa Rica
 2. Honduras



3. Nicaragua

4. Panama

- ___d. Two Central American countries whose presidents have recently criticized each other publicly are

1. Panama and Mexico
2. Costa Rica and Nicaragua
3. Salvador and Guatemala
4. Guatemala and Nicaragua

III. READING A GRAPH

On the line to the left of each of the following statements, place a "T" if it is *true*, an "F" if it is *false*, and "NS" if there is not sufficient information in the graph on which to base a conclusion.

- ___1. The total population in the U.S. in 1953 was 160,000,000.
- ___2. The farm population in the U.S. in 1910 was 32,000,000.
- ___3. The decline in the farm population in the U.S. since 1910 is caused by the increased mechanization of farms.
- ___4. Between 1910 and 1953 the non-farm population in the U.S. more than tripled.
- ___5. The non-farm population in the U.S. in 1953 was about ten times greater than the farm population.

IV. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

On the line to the left of each of the following statements place an "F" if it is an argument in *favor* of extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as requested by the Administration, and an "A" if it is an argument *against* it.

- ___1. It would enable foreign countries to increase their exports to the U.S. and thus acquire dollar exchange.
- ___2. Unemployment would increase in the U.S.
- ___3. Mass production industries in the U.S. no longer require protection.
- ___4. Products needed in time of war when we are cut off from foreign sources of supply might be forced out of business.

WORDS OF THE WEEK

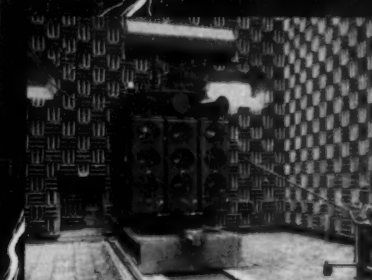
- Costa Rica (kōs'tā rē'kā)
 El Salvador (ēl sāl'vā.thōr')
 Espinosa (ēs.pl.nō'sā), Ricardo (rē.kār'dō) Arias (ā.rē'ās)
 Figueres (fē.gwē'rēs), Jose (hō.sā')
 Guatemala (gwā'tā.mā.lā)
 Guizado (gwē.zā'dō), Jose Ramon
 Honduras (hōn.dō'srās)
 Nicaragua (nik'ā.rā'gwā)
 Panama (pān.ā.mā')
 Panamanian (pān'ā.mān'pi.ān)
 Remon (rē.mōn'), Jose Antonio
 Somoza (sō.mō'thā), Anastasio (ā.nā.stā'sē.ō)

GENERAL ELECTRIC PROGRESS REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS of 1954



Research P. 14



Power and Industry P. 3



Better Living P. 6



The Home P. 9



Defense P. 12

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



Highlights of 1954

DESPITE the tremendous progress made in electrical living since Edison lighted his first practical electric lamp 75 years ago—it is but the beginning.

In the next decade the electrical industry expects to equal, and perhaps even exceed, the progress it has made in the last 75 years. This, in the face of figures that show electric power production doubling every 10 years since 1882, is clear indication of the exciting challenge of the years just ahead.

New discoveries are being made today in all the basic sciences and arts. In the research and engineering laboratories of industry, schools, and government, young men and women are working in such fields as high-temperature metal alloys, ultrasonics, photosynthesis, radioisotopes, electric power from the atom, conversion of solar energy—new materials, methods, and applications that in turn create new products, services, and whole new industries for better, more abundant living for all of us.

At General Electric today 12,000 people are working to develop atomic energy. The future of atomic energy, bright with promise, is still in the making.

The opportunity to be a partner in this age of progress belongs to all of us. It belongs especially to you who are now building your future. Many things, yet undreamed, will take form out of your imagination and skills. The urge for knowing more, doing something better, that marks the American youth, is built on the firm base of learning.

Highlights of 1954 brings you just a few of the year's many developments at General Electric that point up the fact that electrical progress is both exciting and unlimited.



ON THE COVER: Typical of the young men working in the field of Atomic Energy, these two are at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, operated by G.E. for the Atomic Energy Commission. George E. Martin (left) was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1950 with a degree in Mechanical Engineering, and Lawrence O. Sullivan (right) received a Bachelor of Science degree from Union College in 1948. The increasing application of atomic energy for peacetime uses has created new career opportunities for young men and women interested in that field.

For additional information on atomic developments, see Research section and back page of this insert.

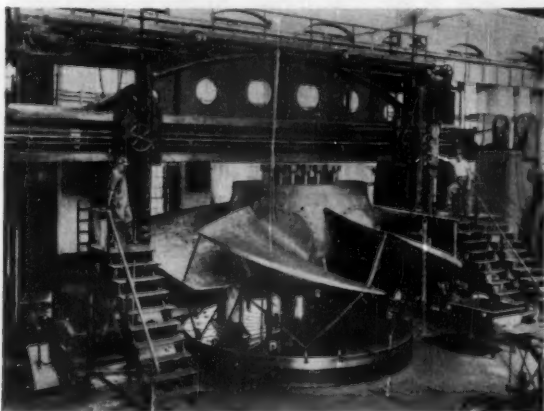
Progress in...

POWER AND INDUSTRY

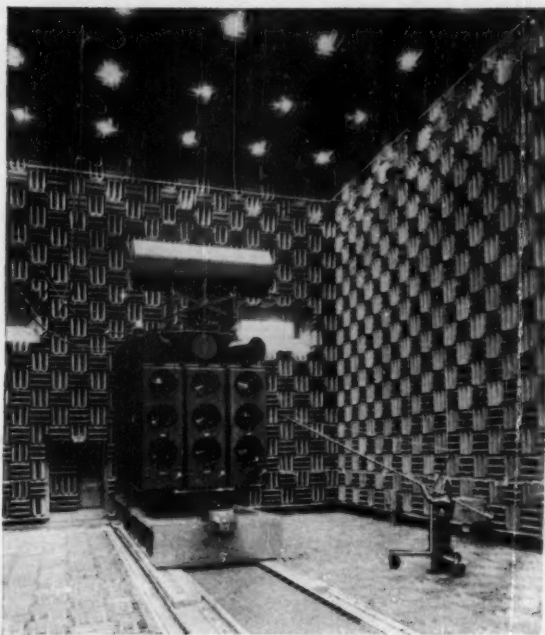
BEHIND America's phenomenal economic growth has been the increasing amount of electrical energy available to each of us.

This power to light, heat, and move machines and men more efficiently has enabled the United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population and 7 per cent of its area (yet possessing 40 per cent of its electric generating capacity) to outproduce the rest of the world combined.

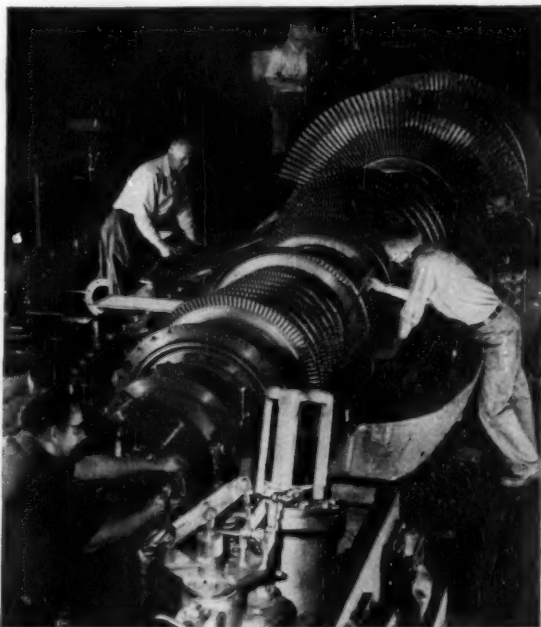
A basis for our nation's wealth are the tools that make the tools—the capital goods whose function it is to produce and distribute other goods and services. They include locomotives, hoists, machine tools, turbines and generators, large and fractional horsepower motors, office machinery and earth-moving machinery. Together, in 1954, their sales amounted to \$36 billion—10 per cent of the nation's total product. By 1959 it is estimated the country will have spent \$200 billion for such capital goods.



What not long ago took 220 hours can now be accomplished in 65 hours with the aid of cutting tools made of Carboloy cemented carbide, the hardest metal made by man. Here, a tough, 165-ton carbon steel turbine runner has its blade edges trimmed as it moves around on a turntable at 2.1 rpm.

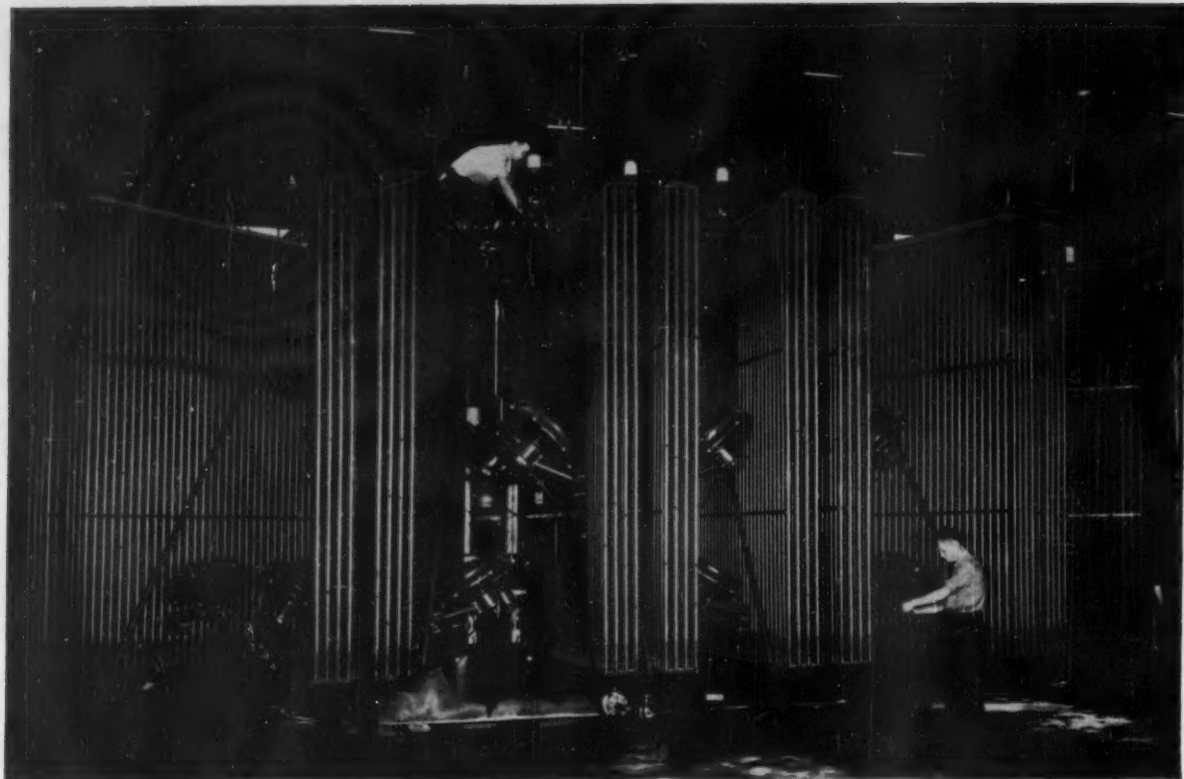


In the world's largest anechoic (echoless) chamber, a large power transformer is sound-tested. Because transformer hum can sometimes be a problem in residential areas, General Electric built this "quiet room" at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, so that engineers would have a place where even the smallest improvements in sound characteristics could be detected. 12,000-fiber glass wedges and 5-foot-thick walls absorb sound. Room is lined with enough copper to make 3,250,000 pennies.

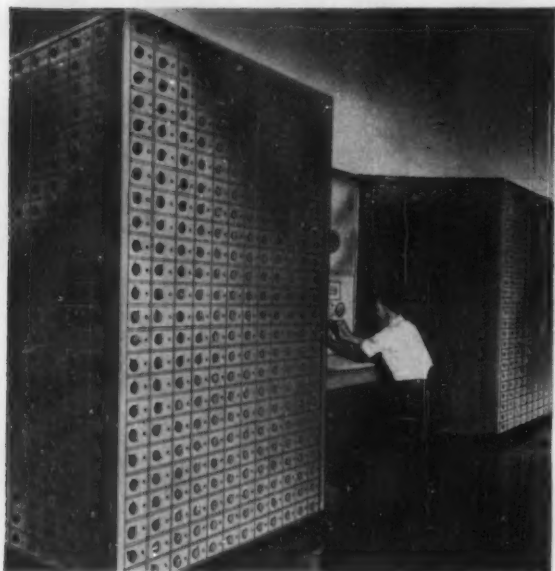


Shown being assembled here for test operation is the turbine of a 125,000 kilowatt turbine-generator. Although the turbine-rotor weighs almost 58,000 pounds, some of its parts are more precisely made than those of a jeweled watch. In 1954, G.E. shipped turbine-generators totaling 6,457,250 kilowatts.

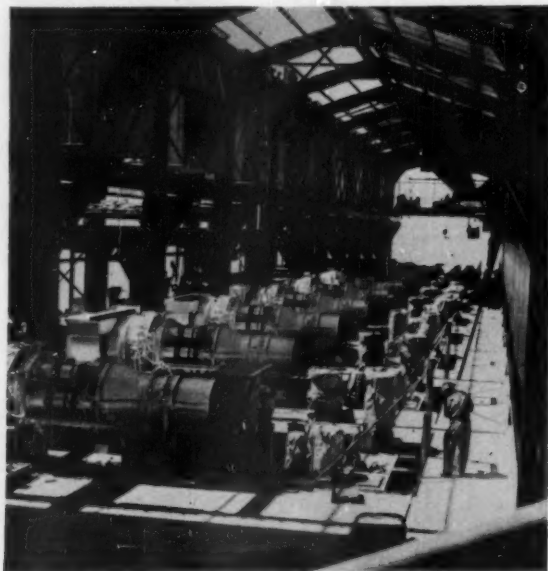
General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954



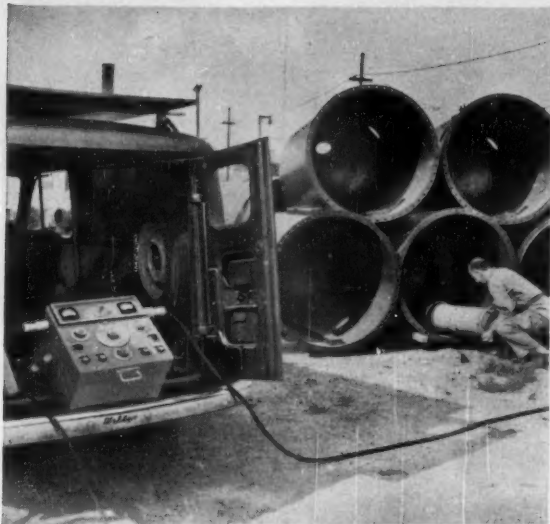
This, the largest self-cooled transformer ever built by General Electric, has the capacity to supply enough electricity for a city of 200,000 people. Fully assembled, it weighs 392,000 pounds. Forty-six high velocity cooling fans increase its output from 84,000 kva to 140,000 kva.



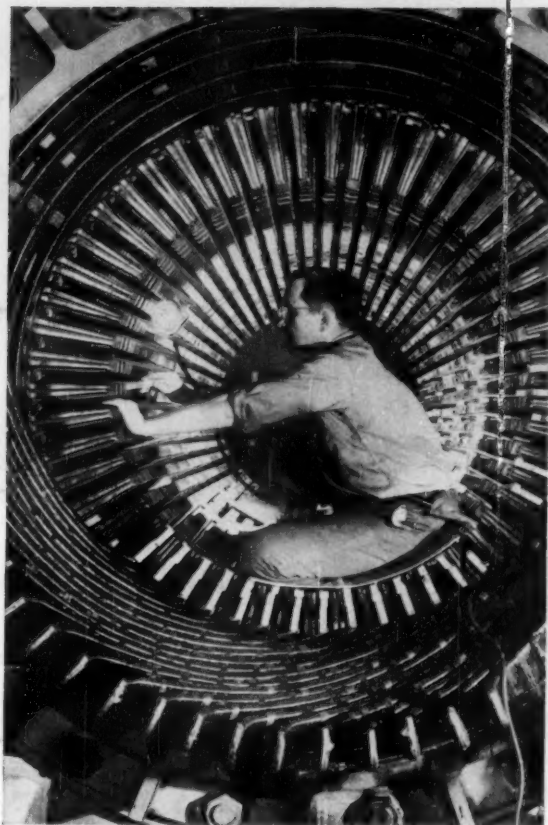
Bristling with dials—1290 of them—this new computer is designed to help a power company determine the most economical means of generating and transmitting the extra power needed during, say, a thunderstorm, when people create an unexpected demand by turning on lights in homes and offices. The computer duplicates the power company's power system mathematically.



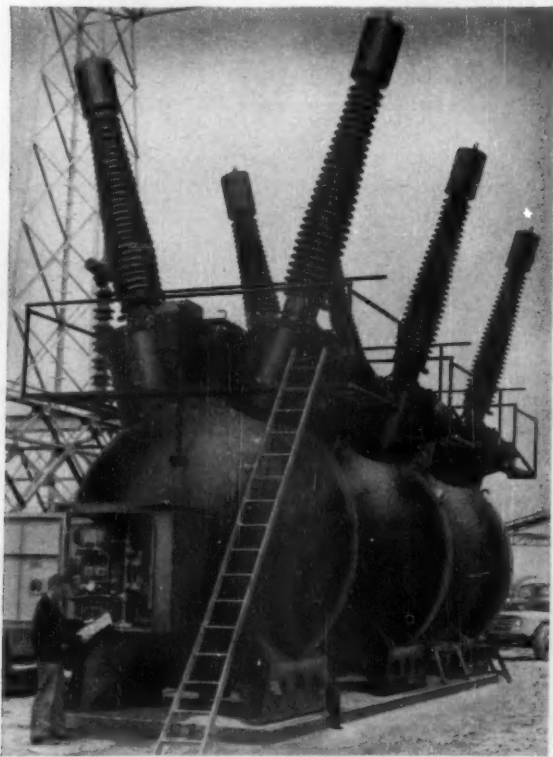
These 10 gas turbines, first cousins to aircraft jet engines, are helping to pump oil from under Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo. 60,000 horsepower strong, and mounted on a platform seven miles from the lake's east shore, these gas turbines pump natural gas recovered with the oil, back into the oil field to maintain subterranean pressure and increase the yield of oil.



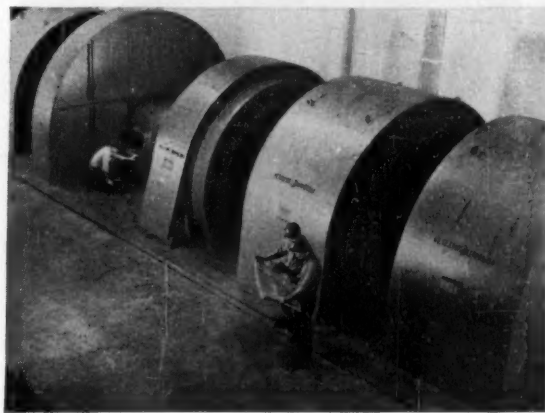
The "patient" usually goes to the x-ray machine. Not so with the new OX-175, a portable industrial x-ray unit which can be taken right to the job. Only 42 inches long, 10½ inches in diameter, and weighing 185 pounds, the pigmy portable can, as shown here, be taken into relatively tight spaces for the "inside out" inspection of joints and castings and welded seams.



In 1903, General Electric's first steam turbine had a capacity of 500 kilowatts and a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute. This generator core, here being inspected by an armature winder, will help its turbine-generator team develop 100,000 kilowatts. The turbine which drives it will use steam at an initial pressure of 1450 pounds per square inch and an initial steam temperature of 1000 degrees F. It operates at a speed of 3600 revolutions per minute.



In just a 20th of a second, this 83-ton circuit breaker, one of the world's largest, can tame a lightning stroke and, after the danger has passed, switch your power back on again with such speed that household lamps will barely flicker. Sixty of these breakers will be built by General Electric in 1955 to protect power company lines across the nation.



These 3000-horsepower G-E motors make up the main drive of a 44-inch blooming (or rolling) mill which, in 1954, set a new world's record for steel ingot production. In eight hours, it flattened 576 5-ton ingots—54 more than a steam-driven mill which set the old world's record in 1949. So agile is the new electric drive, it can reverse its rolling direction in less than a second.

General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954

Progress in ...

BETTER LIVING

ONE phase in the process of creating demand for the goods and services that keep our nation's economy strong is making or doing something better.

The things that go to make our living standard high and give us more time for pleasure are often evolutionary—small, gradual improvements in quality, or method, or application.

Sometimes it's a chemical ingredient added to a compound that imparts a startling new characteristic; sometimes it's a common substance, like iron, whose crystalline structure is rearranged to make it 100 times stronger and resistant to rust.

New developments that make living more comfortable or add extra convenience are more often the result of long, painstaking study and countless experiments.

The first electric light was weak and undependable. Today, fluorescent lighting on city streets and highways increases visibility and, where visibility is poor, new sealed beam headlamps add to driver and pedestrian safety.



In the 75 years since Edison invented his first practical electric lamp, great progress has been made in lighting development. In 1954, this country's first parkway fluorescent lighting installation was unveiled at Nela Park, in Cleveland, Ohio. Main advantages: more even light on roadway and greater pedestrian safety.



A measure of our progress in better living is the presence of "unseen servants" in the house. Today, American homes have an average of six servants—small electric motors in such things as the refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, washer, furnace, and mixer. Within our lifetime, we may have as many as 23 such servants in our homes, doing such jobs as opening and closing drapes, raising and lowering disappearing attic stairs, and perhaps even operating a retractable roof to cover the terrace in case of rain.



On the world's first commercial moving sidewalk, 10,400 passengers an hour can move between the stations of the Erie Railroad and the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad at Jersey City, N. J. G-E powered, the "speedwalk" conveyor was developed by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co.

General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954



Rain is of little concern to this gentleman, since he's wearing a synthetic-fibre suit treated with new General Electric Dri-Film® water repellent. This silicone product provides a lifetime of protection to most garments. Water forms into droplets on contact, and can be easily shaken off.



X-ray entered the soft drink business in 1954 as a sort of policeman. Soft drink makers, doing an increasing amount of "bottling" in cans, have put G.E.'s Hytafill level-checking x-ray unit to work to make sure the customer gets his full measure. Hytafill can check up to 900 cans a minute and, accurate to the fraction of an inch, reject any "short" ones.



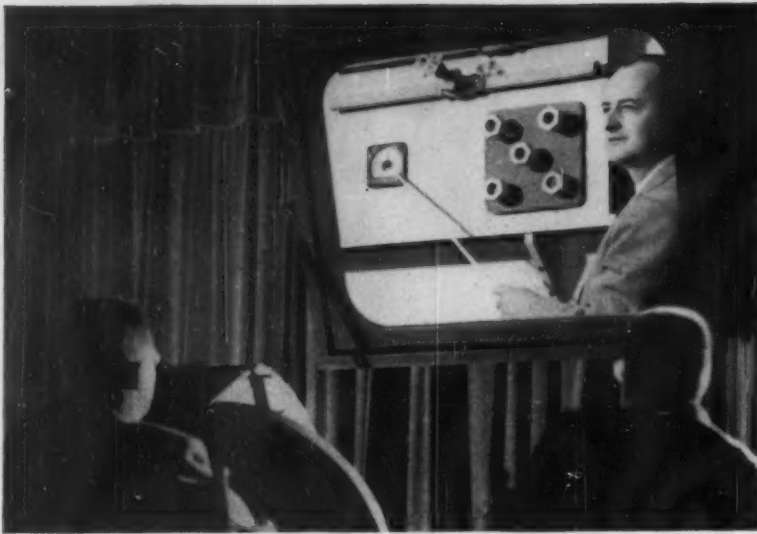
The intent behind this unusual Lo-Boy television receiver design, introduced in 1954, was twofold: to make the set look completely at home with modern furniture; and to allow maximum comfort for the viewer by providing a lower, more natural viewing angle. To make tuning easier, less awkward, the primary sound and picture controls are placed top-side.



A boon to the do-it-yourself home craftsman is a new G-E pressure-contact adhesive, intended for such jobs as bonding new surfaces to kitchen counters. Here, adhesive is applied to the plywood base and the underside of a Textolite® sheet. After 15 minutes of air drying, surfaces may be pressed together for rigid bonding.



In 1954, G.E. manufactured its 3,000,000th clock-radio. During the year, too, something new was added to the "world's most useful radio"—a calendar. Now, in addition to waking sleepers up to music and controlling appliances, it can tell the date and the day of the week.



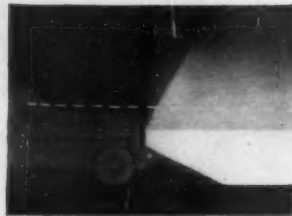
The searching eye of the television camera is doing increasingly important jobs outside the field of entertainment. New at G.E. are closed circuit color TV systems for use in education, business, and industry. These systems do not broadcast a picture for home consumption; rather, they "pipe" it by means of coaxial cable or microwave relays to home-type receivers or large screen TV projector. Closed circuit television can be extremely useful in long-distance teaching of manufacturing methods (above), or of surgical skills through the use of a camera installed above the operating table, or even in the making of steel where a check must be made on the exact color of a charge in the blast furnace.



Especially designed to help photographers who want to capture their scenes in full, vibrant color, this new General Electric color control meter is the result of more than 15 years of intensive color research. Invaluable in helping to select the proper color filter, the meter measures the balance of red and blue in natural light.



Lightweight and easy to use, this radiant-heat paint remover does a variety of jobs. Besides removing paints and varnishes, it can be used in laying tile, refinishing furniture, removing ski wax and thawing frozen pipes. The new G-E product consists of a Calrod® heating element mounted on steel runners that keep it a safe and constant distance from the working surface.



New General Electric "All Weather" sealed beam headlamps, designed for safer driving under poor visibility conditions, direct virtually all of their light forward and down as demonstrated above. Reduction of upward light enables the driver to see farther ahead. Besides controlling the light more effectively, the headlamps produce stronger beams than the lamps which they replace. Comparative sketch (left) shows the performance of the old headlamps (top left) and the new ones. Upward "spill" light, which often becomes a curtain through which driver can't see, is greatly reduced in the lower beam of new lamp.

Progress in ...

THE HOME

IN 10 years the average home may have as many as 100 electrical "servants" (3 times as many as today) to perform effortlessly the varied functions that add up to the conveniences of electrical living.

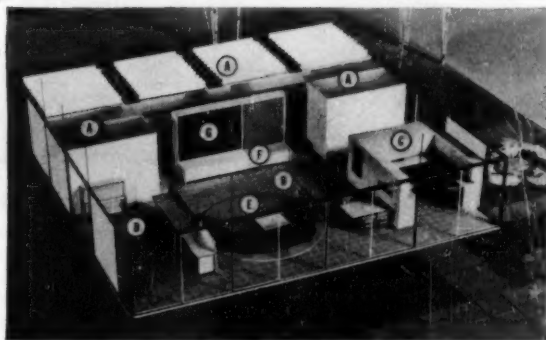
Many of the conveniences that assist us electrically today are long-established or accepted services like lighting, heating, cooling. Some keep our food fresh for short or long periods, wash and dry our clothes, dispose of wastes. Others bring the world, audibly and visually, right into our living rooms.

Electrons, the energetic particles that respond instantly to the flick of a switch or push button, are the source of an ever-increasing group of goods and services that make electrical living better and easier for all of us.

Helping to increase the electric power each of us commands, General Electric in 1954 shipped turbine-generator capacity totaling more than 6 million kilowatts—enough to supply all electric power needs for 50 cities the size of Louisville, Ky.



Planned for comfortable living in 1964, this prefabricated, all-electric home will have self-supporting plastics roof and floor panels. Surrounded by double-thick floor-to-ceiling windows, the home was designed by architect Eliot Noyes and G-E engineers and will offer new conveniences powered by electricity.

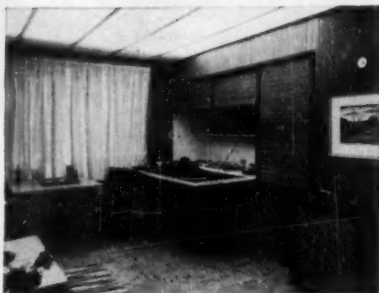


Floor plan of the "Wonder Home" shows arrangement of bedroom-bath area (A) living room (B) kitchen (C) and activities area (D). Living circle (E) will rotate electrically to face entertainment center (F). Large color-TV screen (G) will hang on wall like a picture. Cabinets house video and audio tape recorders.



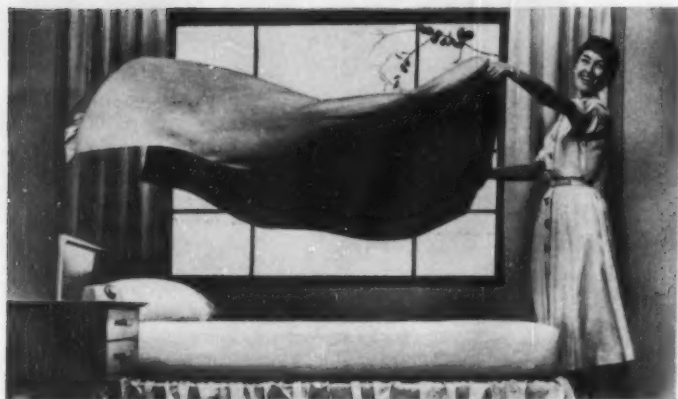
Hugh Stubbins, Architect

Incorporating more than 50 General Electric products, the G-E all-electric family home (above) dramatizes the growing use of electricity in modern living. The prefabricated home features a remote control wiring system with a master switch. G-E products include a wide variety of appliances, lamps, clocks and a year-round air conditioning system. The completely light-conditioned living room (above rt.) has fluorescent cornice lights and six co-ordinated lamps, all controlled by one switch. Highlighting the family room (rt.) is an electric train set that folds easily and compactly into the wall following use.



General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954

This wall-mounted refrigerator represents the first radical design change in refrigerators in many years. The unit is 64 inches wide, 39½ inches high and 17½ inches deep. It has an 8.8-cubic-foot refrigerator capacity and enough freezer room to hold 73 pounds of frozen food. No handles protrude, and the doors stay closed magnetically. It comes in colors that either match or complement the color schemes of modern home kitchens.



This new automatic cotton covering maintains comfortable temperature during chilly nights. Designed from a lightweight fabric for year-round use, it has custom-contoured corners to provide ample foot room. In severe weather it can combine with a regular blanket, in effect making any blanket an electric blanket.



New General Electric window fan with powerful 20-inch blade is designed to cool as many as five rooms. Thermostatic control turns fan on and off automatically according to temperature changes.

This electric Kitchen Unit combines several major appliances into one compact eight-and-a-half foot expanse of brilliant color. Appliances include a combination washer-dryer for clothes, an electric sink with dishwasher and Disposall®, and an electric range. The plumbing of all appliances is interconnected at the factory so that the entire unit can be installed as conveniently as a double-bowl sink. Prewired, the new Kitchen Unit requires only one electric connection and is equipped with six electric outlets.



General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954



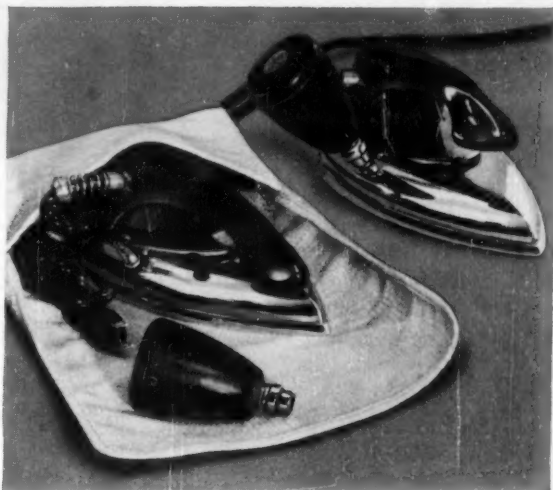
A completely automatic, compact portable dishwasher, the "Mobile Maid" saves not only costly installation, but steps and space as well. Designed for easy top-loading to eliminate stooping, it has no heavy racks to lift or slide out, and glides from kitchen to dining area with ease.



The most compact home laundry unit ever produced, a new G-E combination washer-dryer can be installed either in the wall or under kitchen counter tops. Featuring a new control system, built-in water heater, and other G-E time-saving devices, the combination is also available in a free-standing model.



New in 1954 was this ceramic wall clock. Four decorator colors, each speckled with variations of one hue by a completely new process, and the soft contours of this new clock make it an attractive addition to any room in the modern American home. Different colors are achieved by applying a slip of colored clay on top of a white clay. The clays are then fired together.



This portable steam iron, weighing only 27 ounces when filled with water, can work on either alternating or direct current. It uses a detachable rubber bulb as a water container, supplying enough steam for 17 minutes of continuous ironing. Without the bulb, the iron becomes a fully automatic dry iron.

Especially designed for easy pouring, this new automatic coffee maker allows one to pour the first four cups without lifting it from the table. It can brew from two to nine cups to any desired strength and reheats without percolating. No-drip spout eliminates soiling tablecloths and extra-wide opening allows easy, thorough cleaning.



Progress in ...

DEFENSE

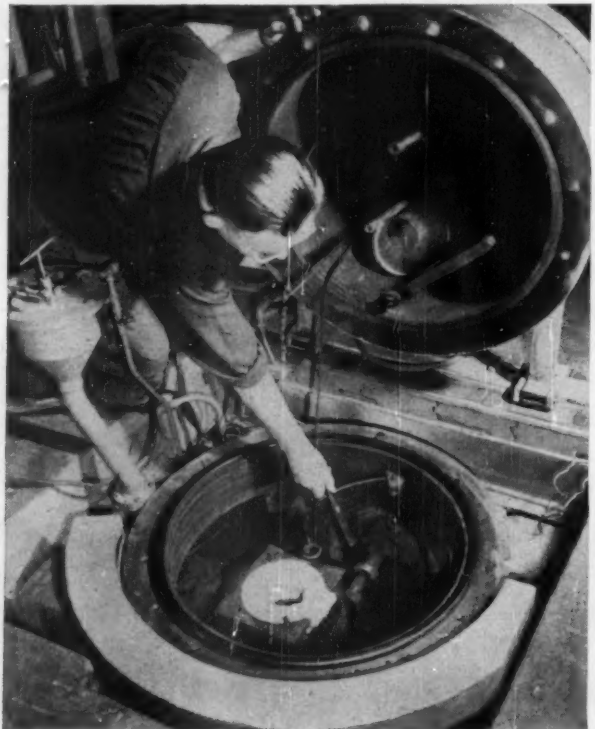
IN maintaining our role as a responsible nation among the countries of the free world, we of the United States cannot rely upon mere mass of manpower and materials as can our adversaries. Instead, we look to the calculated result of free scientists and engineers, who, working in a free country, contribute toward the development of advanced machines and technological processes.

General Electric is proud of the part that it plays in our country's defense and of the major developments for which it has been responsible in 1954; the world's most powerful airborne search radar, the propulsion unit for the *Saratoga*, when launched, the most powerful ship afloat. The Company looks back over the years at past developments, in themselves milestones in national defense.

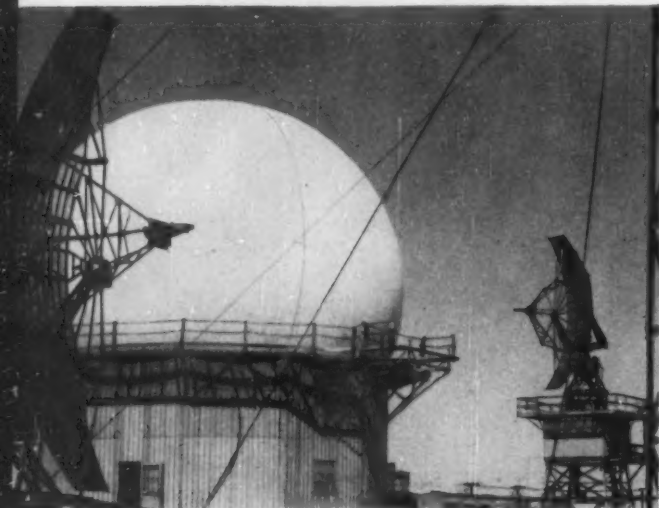
But more important, General Electric works with anticipation toward the future, when it will contribute even more to our country's applications of peacetime uses of atomic power.



Especially adapted for high-speed jet aircraft, this new remote-controlled tail turret is capable of destroying enemy interceptors in all weather conditions. Switched to "search," radar screen picks up enemy interceptor, tracks automatically and gives computer necessary information. As target gets in range, gun is fired.



A problem facing designers of jet engine tailpipes is the choice of metals strong enough to withstand the extreme exhaust heat from the combustion chamber. Vacuum melting furnaces like this one can produce jet engine alloys capable of withstanding higher temperatures than any wrought alloy now in production.



Designed to detect enemy aircraft or missiles three times as far away as previous units, G.E. and the Air Force have developed new height-finder radar that concentrates its beam like a searchlight. Unit, left, is mobile. Radome structure, center, houses radar in Arctic climate. Fixed installation, right, is for temperate areas.

General Electric HIGHLIGHTS of 1954

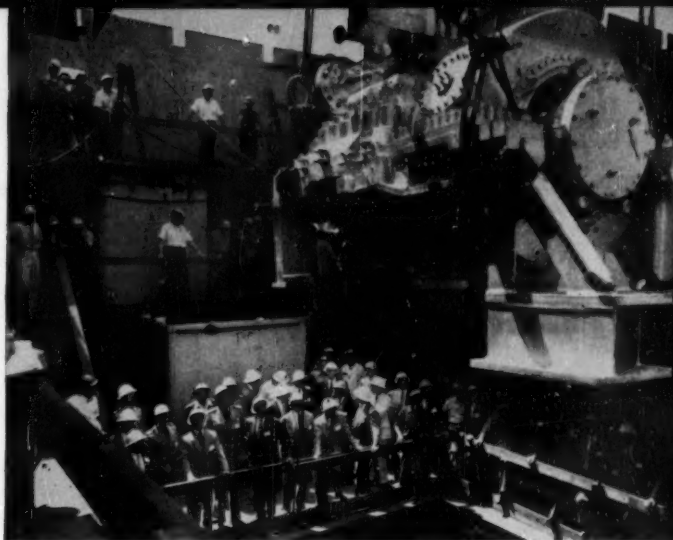
This
into
world
with
uppe

This
round
deser
of e
carni
hp G
produ
an ho
effect
parac
out
Pictu
justin
parac





This flying radar station, with two tons of electronic equipment zippered into blister-like Radomes atop and below its fuselage, carries the world's most powerful airborne search radar. High-altitude planes with this system, twice as powerful as previous units, can search the upper air to provide early warning of sneak enemy air attacks.



A huge turbine is lowered into the aircraft carrier "Saratoga." Newly designed marine propulsion equipment built by General Electric will make the "Saratoga" the most powerful ship afloat when it is completed in 1956. On the same amount of fuel it will travel much farther than it could with World War II type equipment.

This weird looking merry-go-round rising over the California desert isn't a displaced piece of equipment from a touring carnival. Powered by a 2800-hp G-E motor, this tower can produce speeds up to 500 miles an hour, and is used to study the effect of centrifugal force on parachutes of pilots who bail out of crippled jet aircraft. Picture below shows airmen adjusting the gondola housing a parachute-equipped dummy.



Experimental civil defense radio developed by G-E engineers can be worn like a hearing aid and is powered by two tiny batteries like those in a pen-size flashlight. Long battery life (more than a month) is accomplished through use of germanium devices, like this transistor, which require less power than conventional radio tubes.



Striking across the night sky, this Air Force F-86D fighter-interceptor is powered by a General Electric J47-17 turbojet engine with afterburner. Called a "blowtorch with a brain," the afterburner injects extra fuel in the aft section, giving an increase in power for quick climbs to high altitudes.

Progress in ...

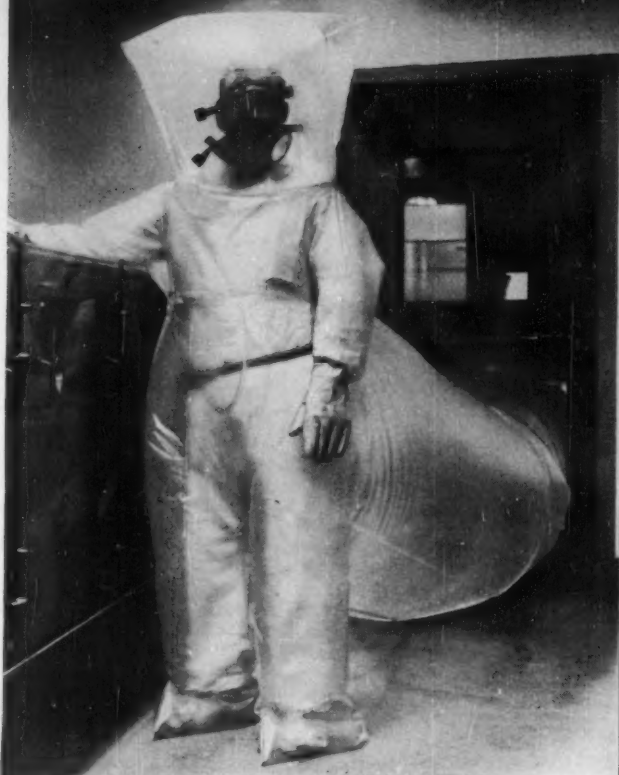
RESEARCH

THOUSANDS of people, perhaps even you, may be working just 10 years from now with a product or service that today does not exist. That's one result of research, for research creates jobs and the opportunity for jobs.

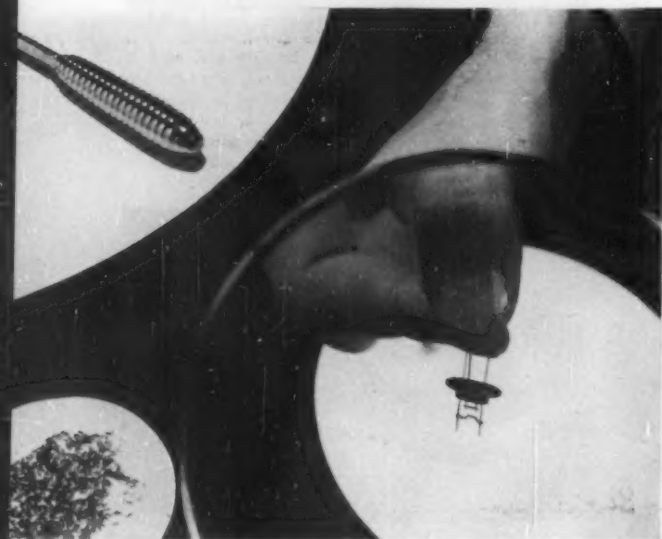
The automobiles, refrigerators, television, metals, material, and methods of 10 years ago are not good enough by today's standards. That's another result of research, for improvements keep our industry strong and growing.

Industrial research is an investment in both our personal and in our country's future. It is the first step in the process between creation of goods and services and their ultimate use. It thrives best in a free society, where imagination is boundless and people seek truths freely.

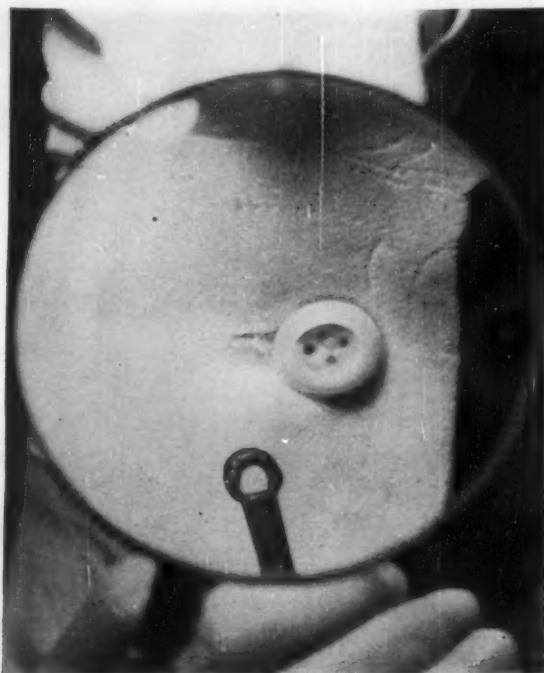
In such a climate, vision and manipulation—in all their countless forms—combine to move science, art, industry, and men up and over the barriers of today and into new challenges of tomorrow.



Atomic workers at the AEC Hanford operation are protected from contamination in radioactive areas by a plastics suit with a built-in plastics access tunnel, developed by G-E engineers.



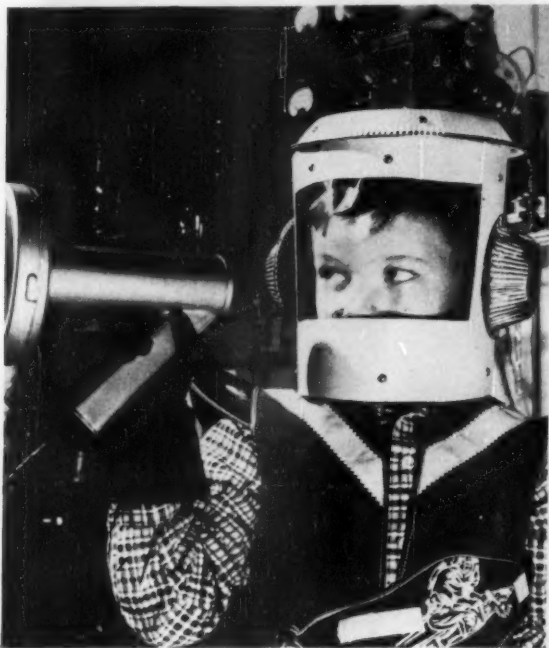
A $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound ingot of germanium, upper left, produced in two hours by G-E "rate grown" process can be diced into tiny bars, lower left, to make 2000 transistors like the one magnified, right. These transistors perform many functions of the electron tube.



This tiny reactor, smaller than a shirt button, is made of copper wire wound around highly sensitive magnetic material. It can amplify signals so feeble that the temperature of an air conditioner can be controlled by the heat of a lighted cigarette.



These two prints from the same negative demonstrate the effectiveness of a silicone-based liquid called Refractasil developed by the G-E Research Laboratory. Containing the right combination of physical and optical properties, Refractasil removes blemishes caused by normal film scratches, dust and fingermarks.



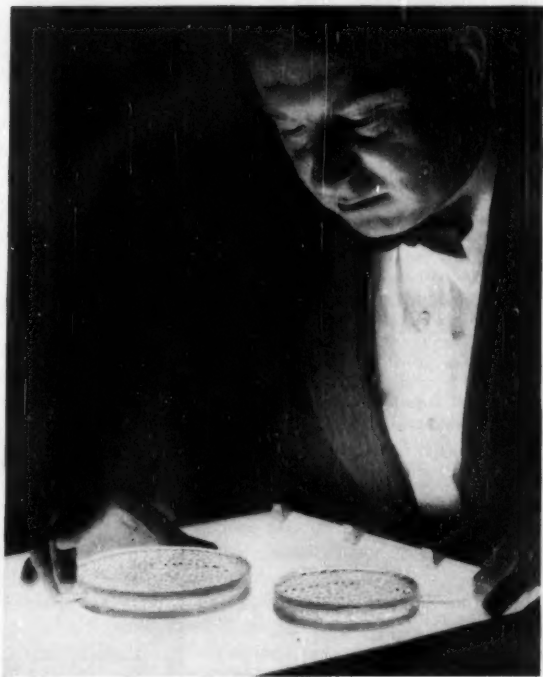
This young man's "space gun" is a new radiation instrument called "Alpha Poppy," developed by General Electric to detect the presence of alpha radioactivity by warning "pops."



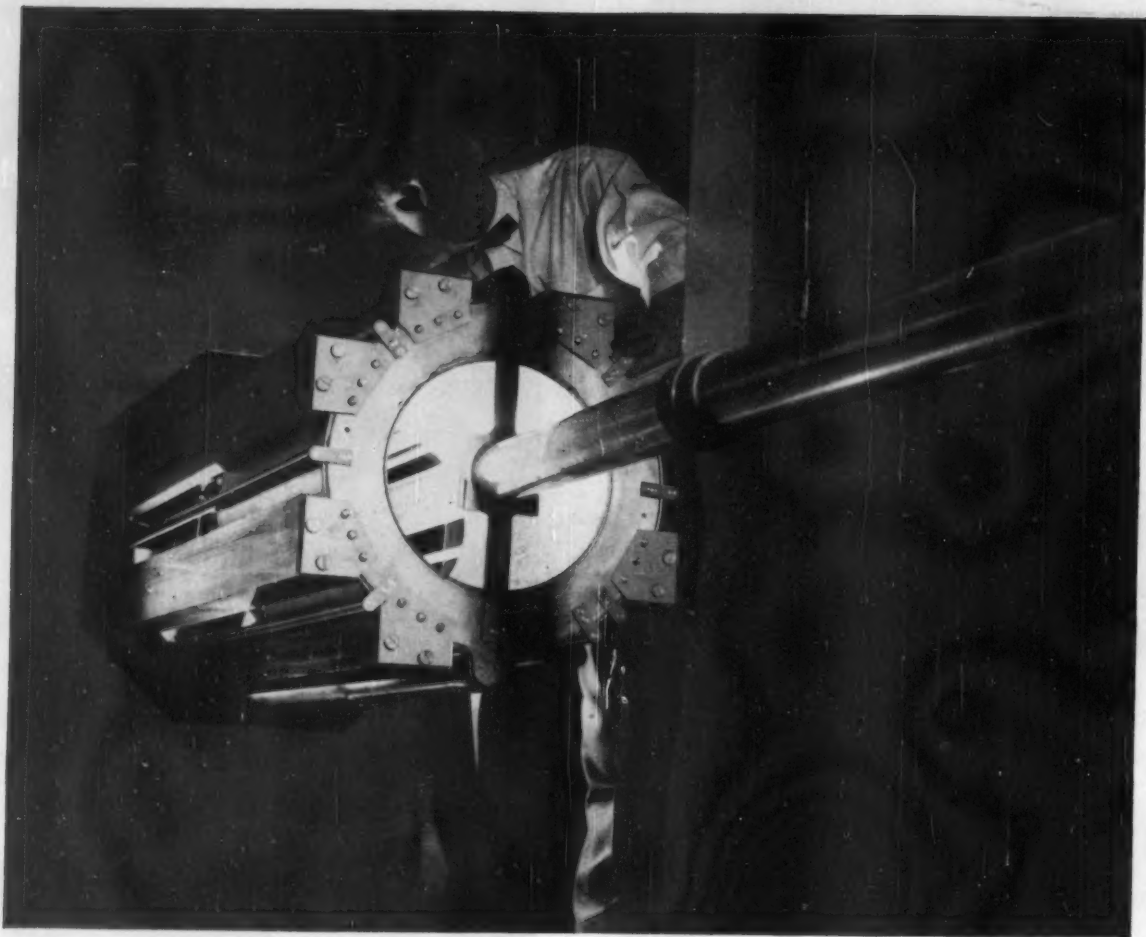
G-E engineers effected a radical change in the appearance and performance of dental x-ray apparatus during 1954. New units, operating at up to 90,000 volts, will not only reduce distortion but will offer greater detail and diagnostic value on a single film.



The home TV screen a few years from now may be thin enough to hang like a picture on the wall or be mounted in an easel-type table model as a result of new developments in electronics.



Blowing soap bubbles is no longer exclusively child's play. Scientists at General Electric's Research Laboratory have discovered that the growth of soap bubbles simulates the growth of crystals in metals. Two such "bubble cells" are shown above.



You are looking at the "business end" of General Electric's new low power atomic reactor which will be available, subject to any applicable AEC regulation, on the commercial market. This new, low cost reactor was built by General Electric Company's General Engineering Laboratory based on a design developed in the AEC's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory. It will be used as a research and educational tool for industry, research laboratories and universities. The sale and use of these reactors are governed by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

"GENERAL ELECTRIC feels that the time has arrived when we can look toward definite goals in the area of commercial atomic power—goals that can be achieved, and will be achieved, and that almost inevitably will lead to expansion into a power age of great proportions with resultant benefits in human well-being."

FRANCIS K. McCUNE

*Vice President and General Manager,
Atomic Products Division*

This annual progress report, to students and their teachers, was prepared by Public Relations, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

War or Peace—Up to Reds

"Approved: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Washington, D.C., 29 January 1955."

Using 12 pens (one for each stroke), the President inscribed the above words on a document that opened a new chapter in U.S. foreign relations.

The document was a Congressional resolution empowering the President to use U.S. Armed Forces to defend Formosa and the Pescadores islands against Red Chinese attack. (See last week's issue.)

The signing of the resolution took place at 8:42 a.m., January 29, at a White House ceremony. It was attended by high government officials and by Republican and Democratic leaders of both houses of Congress. The President distributed the 12 pens among those present.

The night before, the U.S. Senate approved the resolution. The vote was 85 to 3. The House of Representatives, acting earlier, gave the resolution a thumping "O.K." to the tune of 409 to 3.

In a brief statement following the signing ceremony, President Eisenhower hailed the action of Congress as "a step to preserve peace in the Formosa area." This action, he pointed out, made it clear that the United States would fight, if need be, to help the Chinese Nationalists resist invasion from the Communist mainland.

The President added that the United States is "ready to support a United Nations effort to end the present hostilities in the area, but we also are united in our determination to defend an area vital to the security of the United States and the free world."

REACTION ABROAD

These developments in the United States touched off a wide range of diplomatic activities in various capitals. In Peiping, Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai delivered a blast denouncing the United States. His government, he said, "absolutely cannot agree" to a cease-fire.

In Moscow, the British Amba-

sador called on Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and urged him to press Red China to negotiate with the United Nations. He said that unless this is done, the tense situation may "break out into general hostilities."

In London, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised Red China fair consideration of her claims if she would take part in a United Nations debate. It was reported—but not officially confirmed—that Britain would be willing to support a so-called "two-China" policy if the Reds agreed to a cease-fire. (The "two-China" policy provides for the seating of both Communist and Nationalist China in the U.N. At present, only Nationalist China is represented in the U.N.)

In the United Nations itself, machinery was set in motion to try to bring about a halt in the hostilities. A meeting of the Security Council was held on Monday, January 31, to discuss a cease-fire in the Formosa area. Both New Zealand and Britain were expected to propose that Red China be invited to take part in the discussions. The U.S. indicated that it would not oppose the invitation.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

On the eve of the Security Council meeting, Soviet Russia delivered to the United Nations a cease-fire plan of its own. The Soviets called the United States an "aggressor" and demanded immediate removal of American land, sea, and air forces from the Formosa area.

A U.S. Government spokesman labeled the Soviet statement "an obvious propaganda item designed to confuse ... our serious efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities."

Meanwhile, personal letters were sent by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to relatives of the 17 U.S. airmen imprisoned by the Chinese Reds (see news story in last week's issue). He told them that the State Department could not issue passports for them to visit the prisoners. The reason, he explained, was the "increasingly belligerent attitude and

actions of the Chinese Communists in recent days."

Wives, mothers, and sisters of these U.S. flyers—residing in various parts of the country—met in Jacksonville, Florida, on January 29. They were the guests at a dinner in their honor, sponsored by a committee of local businessmen. They all agreed that the Government was right in banning a visit by them to Red China.

U.S. Art—Envoy Abroad

American shows—and performers—are becoming the latest ambassadors of good will.

The folk-opera *Porgy and Bess*, with an all-American cast, played to "standing room only" audiences in Yugoslavia and Israel. The New York Philharmonic symphony orchestra begins a European tour in September. The Symphony of the Air, formerly Arturo Toscanini's N.B.C. Symphony, hopes to leave for Japan in April for Far Eastern concerts.

Now plans have been disclosed for a still more elaborate export—a six-week "Salute to France" program to give French audiences a chance to see some of the best in American music, dance, and drama.

On the bill which will open in Paris on May 19 are: the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy; the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical *Oklahoma!*; dancer Maria Tallchief (who is of American Indian descent) and the New York City Ballet; Judith Anderson starring in *Medea*, the verse play by Robinson Jeffers; and Thornton Wilder's play *The Skin of Our Teeth*.

What's Behind It: Communist propaganda tries to sell the line that American culture consists only of comic books, chewing gum, and gangster movies. American performers and shows overseas will put the lie to this propaganda.

After the performances of *Porgy and Bess* in Yugoslavia, the official government newspaper commented: "The public of Belgrade will regret that this talented group of artists will not stay longer in our country. It will undoubtedly desire visits of such artists to be as frequent as possible."

In giving his blessing to the "Salute to France," President Eisenhower de-



An "old soldier" has been immortalized in bronze. An eight-foot statue of General Douglas MacArthur was dedicated on his 75th birthday, Jan. 26. The statue, designed by Roger Noble Burnham, was erected in MacArthur Park in downtown Los Angeles by public donations of more than \$15,000. The idea for the memorial started four years ago with Thornton Holmes (left), 16, and his brother Brian, 14. They had earned \$3 mowing lawns and suggested to former mayor Fletcher Bowron that he



Wide World photos

use the money to start a fund for building a statue honoring General MacArthur. On the General's birthday their dream was fulfilled. The inscriptions surrounding the statue honor General MacArthur as a soldier and a statesman. Later on his birthday, at an American Legion dinner in his honor, General MacArthur urged that America proclaim it is ready "to abolish war," together with the other great powers of the world, as the best way to make sure of peace in an age of atom warfare.

clared: "This will be of vast significance to the cause of friendship and understanding between the people of America and Western Europe. I wish you every success."

These trips are made with the Government's cooperation and the assistance of the American National Theatre and Academy. About nine-tenths of the funds for "Salute to France" came from private donations.

Honduran Women to Vote

Women have long been honored in Honduras. This small, Central American republic is one of the few countries in the world to have a day set aside in tribute to its women.

January 25 is officially observed in Honduras as "Woman's Day."

But though Honduran women were revered and honored, they were denied political rights.

On Woman's Day this year, President Julio Lozano Diaz decided to correct this unfair attitude to the fair sex. He issued a decree giving Honduran women the right to vote, and to hold public office.

His reward? A group of women broke into the President's office where they embraced and kissed him for recognizing their rights.

Our Butter Goes as Ghee

Exports of butter as ghee may solve one farm surplus problem.

Tastes differ. The people of India, Pakistan, and Burma dislike the taste of our butter. They relish a butter product known as ghee (pronounced "gee" with a hard "g" like get), which they regard as a great delicacy. Americans, on the other hand, find ghee unpleasant.

This difference in tastes may help the Department of Agriculture to dispose of 250,000,000 pounds of surplus butter at reduced rates. Attempts to dispose of this surplus by exporting it abroad at a cut price had been criticized by other dairy-producing nations. (See last week's news pages.)

Ghee is made by melting ordinary butter and allowing it to cool. Part of it becomes solid again. The part that remains liquid is the ghee. It can be canned, does not spoil, and requires no refrigeration—an important advantage in tropical countries.

For many years there has not been enough good ghee to supply the demand in the Far East. Now the shortage will be solved by our butter surplus. The potential market is estimated at 600,000,000 customers.

Under the farm price support program, the U.S. Government paid an average of 64 cents a pound for its surplus butter. To reach a mass market abroad, officials believe we would have to sell the surplus for the equivalent of 25 cents a pound as ghee. But officials point out this is better than giving it away or continuing to pay storage charges.

If the plan materializes, the U.S. would accept payment in the money of the country where the ghee is sold. It would use this money to build ghee-processing plants abroad and thus create a new industry for the people of Asia.

Visitor from Haiti

Uncle Sam rolled out the velvet carpet for a distinguished visitor from the Caribbean. He is President Paul E. Magloire of Haiti.

President Magloire, who had been invited by President Eisenhower, is the head of the only Negro republic in the Western Hemisphere. He was elected president in 1950 in Haiti's first direct popular elections.

In addressing a joint session of Congress, President Magloire said his government was doing everything it legally could to stamp out commu-

nism. He said that American financial aid designed to raise the standard of living was "the most efficient weapon for fighting communism."

Later President Magloire was feted in New York, Nashville, Tenn., and Boston before continuing to Canada.

His trip was designed to strengthen hemisphere relations.

Marriage Age Drops

Young at heart Americans are marrying at an earlier age than ever before in history.

In 1890 the average American man was nearly 27 at the time of marriage. The average girl was 22. Today American grooms are only slightly over 22; their brides 20.

What's Behind It: Authorities see several reasons for the trend toward earlier marriages. Among them: (1) Continuing prosperity (marriages are most often delayed during depressions); (2) The willingness—and ability—of young girls to work during the early year of marriage; and (3) Uncertainty and confusion created by delayed draft calls.

Some Weather Wonders

There may be a link between the warmer winters on the Atlantic seaboard and the greater danger from hurricanes in that area. Both may be caused by the same phenomenon.

That was the opinion of weather experts, huddled in New York City at the annual meeting of the American Meteorological Society.

Since 1938, and especially since 1948, winters along the Atlantic coastal area have become milder. At the same time, a greater number of hurricanes have hit, or threatened, the eastern seaboard.

CHANGING PATTERN

This is how Jerome Namias, head of the U.S. Weather Bureau's long-range forecasting section, explained the weather change:

Warm air currents flow northward from the Caribbean. Formerly the prevailing westerly winds, moving eastward from the great plains, pushed these warm air currents out to sea. Near Nova Scotia, a polar air stream, flowing southward, gave these warm currents an extra push to the east, blowing them out over the north Atlantic. The same thing happened with hurricanes.

Recently the air stream over Nova Scotia has tended to pile up and whirl around itself. This causes a high pressure area. The same thing has been happening over the Atlantic seaboard with the winds coming from the west. Result? The warm air currents from the Caribbean are sucked between the two high pressure areas to flow over the Atlantic seaboard and make eastern winters milder. During the hurricane season, however, the same high pressure areas have been sucking inland hurricanes that were once blown out to the Atlantic.

The meteorologists also:

►Huddled on the chilly, ice-caked bank of New York City's Harlem River to test a new solar stove. They were rewarded when the stove drew enough energy from the sun to develop 325 degrees of heat.

►Were told that neither atomic nor hydrogen bomb explosions have any effect upon the weather.

►Heard of commercial airline plans to use the so-called "jet stream" as a tail-wind to cut from 30 to 50 minutes off the time of trans-Atlantic flights. Jet streams are winds of about 150 miles an hour which prevail at 30,000 to 40,000 feet. (Winds of 75 miles an hour on the earth's surface are considered hurricane velocity.)

Meanwhile, as much of the U.S. shivered in near-zero or sub-zero temperatures, members of the U.S. Antarctic expedition reported temperatures of 36 degrees in the frozen wastes near the South Pole.

Stories in a Sentence

►For the first time in 70 years the Montgomery Ward catalogue does not list harnesses for work horses.

►A central heating plant is being installed in the famous Palace of Versailles in France, replacing the fireplaces which have unsuccessfully attempted to heat the hundreds of rooms for the past 300 years.

►Wes Santee of the U.S. set a new indoor record by running the mile in 4:03.8 at the Boston Garden.

►The wind tunnel at Princeton University has blown "winds" of 11,400 miles an hour—strongest ever created by man in the laboratory.

►India, for centuries a hunters' paradise, is passing game laws to protect many of the beasts and birds from becoming extinct.

►A "color radar set" now produces blips of different colors for spotting planes at various altitudes.

Quick Quiz ON THE NEWS

1. Identify: (1) Paul E. Magloire; (2) Rodgers and Hammerstein; (3) Chou En-lai.

2. Chee is made from (1) margarine (2) butter (3) cottonseed. (Underline one.)

3. The winds that cause warmer winters may also be responsible for (1) hurricanes (2) sun spots (3) the prevailing westerlies. (Underline one.)

4. Women of (1) Honduras (2) Burma (3) Haiti recently received the right to vote. (Underline one.)

Wide World photo



Navajo War Dance

Navajo braves performed a sacred war dance at Window Rock, Arizona, last month, for the first time in 87 years. The dance had not been performed since the Navajos signed a peace treaty with Uncle Sam in 1868.

The purpose of the dance was to emphasize the need of the Navajos for water from the proposed Upper Colorado River Storage Project. The Navajos say their "enemy" now are people in other parts of the Western states who say the Navajos already have their fair share of the water from the Colorado River.

The 15,000,000-acre Navajo Reservation (as large as West Virginia) is poorly watered. The project would irrigate 125,000 acres of tribal land. At present less than one-tenth of one per cent of the reservation is irrigated for farming. Hole in rock for which Window Rock is named can be seen in background.



ROCK OF AGES

*All of Mark Quill's stone walls would stand for ages,
but there was one for which he was sure to be remembered*

IT TOOK three strapping men to get Mark Quill to the county poor farm. "I seen 'em go by," Maud Loeffler told her husband that night, "and he fought 'em ever' inch of the way."

Saul Loeffler said it was a wonder she didn't follow them right on down to the poor farm, so she wouldn't miss anything. Maud huffed up. "No law against lookin'," she said.

Mark Quill ran away twice the first day, once the second. Tall Tomkins had to send a couple of hands out to fetch him back. "Mark Quill's give me more trouble in two days," Tall said, "than all the resta my people give me in twenty years. The county might's well give me an eel to hold."

Maud Loeffler was cleaning a roasting hen when Saul came home that evening. He sat on the porch steps, smoking his pipe, watching her thin brown fingers picking irritably at the pinfeathers. "I know what I'd do," she said. Saul didn't ask her what she'd do. "I'd chain 'im," she said. Saul shook his head. "They ain't made the chains could hold Mark Quill."

Mark Quill ran off again on Sunday, and they didn't find him till Tuesday night. Nevil Kearns found him up in Laurel Hollow, lying in a wild plum grove. Nevil thought the old stonemason was dead at first, but as soon as he touched him, Mark Quill set to kicking and hollering.

"I knowed then he warn't daid," Nevil said.

Reprinted by permission of the author's agent, Margot Johnson, c/o Bernard L. Schubert, Inc.

When Nevil brought Mark back to the poor farm, Tall Tomkins said, "I'm a-runnin' this place and the county's put you here for me to look after. Less'n you take an oath to stay put I'm gonna lock you in your room, and you won't git out of it till they carry you out."

Mark didn't say anything for a long time, just stood there, a tall, white-headed man, with big hands as rough as the hill rocks he'd worked with all his life. Even at seventy-five or eighty (nobody, not even Mark himself, knew exactly how old he was), he was straight and hard as a rifle barrel.

"Tall Tomkins," Mark finally said, "I give you my oath on it."

Then Mark turned around and marched out of the house. Nobody saw him till dinner time; he came back quietly, ate his dinner without saying a word, and left again. After supper he went to bed. Most of the other old people at the poor farm were afraid of Mark. Once he'd killed a man with a rock. At least people said he had; nobody'd ever proved it.

"I seen Mark Quill today," Maud Loeffler said one evening when she came home from berry-picking. "He walked clean to Limeton and back, said he wanted to see the stone wall he built for old Mr. Carlton."

"Mark's got a right to be proud of that wall," Saul Loeffler said.

"Hit's a long way to walk."

"Hit's a mighty fine wall."

Next day Mark didn't come down to his breakfast. Tall Tomkins thought he'd run off again, but Mark hadn't run off;

By JOHN D. WEAVER

he was sitting in his room staring out the window when Tall Tomkins went out to look for him.

"I can't eat county meat and county greens," Mark said.

"Hit's good eatin'," Tall Tomkins said, "as good as you've ever et and you know it."

"Hit's good," Mark said, "but I ain't a-gonna tech it. I've allus made my own way, paid in cash or trade for everything I ever got. I ain't a-gonna start in now livin' off other people's bounty."

Tall Tomkins drew up a chair, sat down and offered Mark a sack of tobacco and a pack of cigarette papers. Mark shook his head. Tall Tomkins shrugged, rolled himself a smoke.

"Mark," he said, "you've did your work. There ain't hardly a farm in this county don't have some of your stone work on it, a wall or a well or a fire-place. And hit was good work, Mark. Hit's time now you set back and took it easy."

"I never took charity," Mark said. "I ain't takin' it now."

"Some are glad to get it."

"I ain't."

Mark didn't come down to dinner either, and that afternoon he disappeared again. When he came back he had berry stains on his fingers. He looked tired. He didn't say anything to anybody, just went upstairs and lay down on the bed.

"He'll break," Maud Loeffler said when she heard about it. Saul Loeffler shook his head. "He won't break," Saul said. "He'll maybe starve himself, but he won't break."

Saul came home early next morning; he was supposed to be cutting weeds, but he came home about ten o'clock and Mark Quill was with him.

"Mark's gonna help fix the 'tainin' wall," Saul said.

"Wall don't need fixin'," Maud said.

"There's a hole in it big enough for a cow to walk through," Saul said, and when Maud went out to look at it, sure enough there was a hole.

"I'd of swore it warn't there last night," Maud said. "I d'clare I . . ."

"Get the trowel," Saul said, and while Mark sized up the hole, Saul went for the cement.

"A good two days' work," Mark said when he finished studying the break in the retaining wall.

"Can you handle it by yourself?" Saul asked.

"I built it," Mark said. "I reckon I can plug it."

Mark took Saul up back of the spring-house and pointed out the rocks he

(Continued on page 45)



Here is Alice Kirkpatrick, a successful free-lance commercial artist, at work at her drawing board. She illustrates stories for several national magazines.

Artist at Work

SMALL TOWN girls—and boys—can make good in the “big city” if they are ambitious and talented! Commercial Artist Alice Kirkpatrick has such a success story.

Alice grew up in Huntsville, Alabama. At Huntsville High, Alice majored in music and art. She dreamed of becoming a concert pianist. But that was before she won a scholarship to take the two-year home-study art course of Art Instruction, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., when she was 16 years old.

She took the course and also found time for her favorite sports—tennis and swimming. She also enrolled in the Ward-Belmont School in Nashville, Tenn., where she majored in art.

In 1937 Alice moved to New York City and got a job designing wallpaper and fabrics. She also studied illustration at the Phoenix Art Institute at night. Shortly afterwards she became a free-lance commercial artist with her own business and own customers. Now she earns more than \$10,000 a year illustrating stories and articles for such magazines as *Mademoiselle* and *Charm*, *Argosy* and *Adventure*. She also designs book jackets for such well known publishers as Grosset and Dunlap.

She works at home in her ultra-modern garden apartment near Rockefeller Plaza in central Manhattan. Her

drawing table is near a shady south window overlooking her small garden where her dachshund romps. “On Mondays I visit my clients, the publishers,” she exclaimed in a recent interview. “The rest of the week, I work steadily on my assignments. I have regular work hours.”

“How do you decide what to draw to illustrate a story?” we asked.

“I read a story carefully,” she answered. “I pay strict attention to the descriptions, especially of the characters—what they are like, what they are wearing. I watch for the small details.”

“I keep a file of pictures,” Alice continued, “of what people wear to parties, to play golf in, to work in. My file is especially good for people living in the West between 1850 and 1900. I used to illustrate more Western stories than I do nowadays.”

A Word of Caution

The commercial art field does have openings every year for talented, well-trained beginners, but opening jobs are not easy to get. Most commercial artists begin their training in high school art classes or at vocational art schools. Some learn through on-the-job training or by taking correspondence courses. Nationally known art schools now offer 140 scholarships to high school stu-

dents who win national recognition in the annual Scholastic Art Awards. (If you're interested in entering this year's competition, write for a free rules booklet. Address inquiry to: Scholastic Art Awards, 33 W. 42nd St., New York. The Art Awards are sponsored by *Senior Scholastic* and the other Scholastic Magazines.)

Commercial artists design and draw illustrations for books, magazines, newspapers, and for advertising copy. They make posters for billboards and for other use. They prepare charts and maps for publication. Experienced artists usually are specialists in one field—for example, fashion or industrial illustrations, story illustrations, or furniture advertising.

Most commercial artists work for advertising firms, department stores, newspapers and magazines, mail-order houses, and calendar and greeting-card companies. Some are free-lance artists and others have their own commercial studios. They usually work in or near our larger cities. Beginners often start at from \$35 to \$45 a week in such jobs as *tracer* or *copyist*. Experienced artists with outstanding reputations may earn \$20,000 a year or more. John Clymer, who frequently draws covers for the *Saturday Evening Post*, is one of our better-paid commercial artists.

If you have special interests in art and are considering the field as a career, also explore such related fields as interior decoration and industrial design. Also, you might be interested in draftsmanship.

—WILLIAM FAVEL
Vocational Editor

COMMERCIAL ARTIST—A Career at a Glance

REQUIREMENTS (Educ. and Exper.)	REQUIREMENTS (Personal)	DUTIES	WORKING CONDITIONS	FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES
Recommended: All-around h. s. education and special art-school or correspondence-school study with courses in literature, math, science, history, lettering, typography and drawing.	Artistic talent, originality, resourcefulness, and salesmanship.	Design, draw illustrations for ad copy, books, magazines, papers; make billboard posters, prepare charts, maps, etc.	Pleasant, 40-hr. wk. or less; good pay for talented; most work in large cities, especially New York City.	Competition for beginners but opportunities for specialists and talented. Visual advertising is expanding opportunities but competition from color photography is keen.

MANAGING YOUR MONEY

IT WAS five minutes before Miss Allen's social problems class met. Joyce Novak was in her usual seat, gloomily staring into space, and that's the way Miss Allen found her a few minutes later.

"Why, Joyce, hello. You're early today," Miss Allen looked at her gloomy expression. "Anything I can help you with?"

"Oh, Dad and I had it out this morning," Joyce said, as if relieved to get it off her chest. "Dad still thinks that \$3.50 a week is enough for my allowance. But that's just nothing. Sally Davis gets twice that, and a lot of the girls get at least \$5."

The door opened and other students began coming in.

"I'll tell you what, Joyce—let's discuss this in class this morning. Don't worry," Miss Allen added, "I won't say *whose* problem it is. In fact, it may be everybody's!"

When Miss Allen brought up the subject in class, a large number expressed interest in *allowances*; others said they'd like to talk about *earning extra money* and still others said they'd like to discuss whether *teen-agers should be saving some of their money*.

"In order to get at these questions let's break up into buzz sessions for a while, each group taking one question," Miss Allen suggested. "Then we'll present the findings to the class and have a short discussion."

The three groups went to work, and in ten minutes Miss Allen asked for their reports.

Joyce was the reporter for the group who had discussed the *allowance* question.

"Well, we decided that an allowance depends on a good many things. You have to get the whole picture before making a decision. For instance, you must first know how much money the family has to work with, and then you must know how much money is needed for the important things, like food and clothes, the mortgage, fuel, payments on the car or something, insurance—all the things that are needed just to get along. Then you have to consider how many people are supported by the money. Some families support grandparents or other relatives. And then there are special extra expenses, like doctor, dentist bills.

"After all this is taken care of, then you can help your folks decide what your allowance ought to be, on the basis of what your actual needs are every week."

"Very good, Joyce. Your group came up with some excellent points. Maybe we can summarize your report by say-

What's the Problem?

Prepared under the direction of HARLAN MILLER, Ph.D.

Director, Educational Division, Institute of Life Insurance



Christian Science Monitor

ing that allowances should fit the family circumstances and are determined after family needs have been met.

"Now, Bill—Bill O'Hara," Miss Allen continued, "let's hear from your group. You took up the matter of *earning extra money*."

"I think it will be easiest if I just put our job list on the board. We have so many ideas I think we can leave out the ones everyone knows about, like baby-sitting, delivering newspapers, and movie ushering." Bill went to the board and jotted down the following list:

1. Part-time jobs in local stores—especially A&P, dime stores, drugstores.
2. Organize children's parties, providing favors and menu, and the games or magical tricks for entertainment.
3. Make things to sell—like cookies, bird houses, address signs, doll dress, etc.
4. (Girls) Do the neighborhood sewing.
5. Have a special skill? Then give instructions. (Dancing, swimming, baton twirling).
6. Capitalize on your hobby. (Set up and service aquariums; find things for other collectors, like stamps, postcards, unusual records or books).
7. (Boys) Work in service stations or garages.
8. Farm work such as picking crops, or working in farm markets.
9. Run a secretarial service and type letters for businessmen, or do parttime office work.
10. Run an odd-job service for elderly ladies (putting up screens and storm

windows, moving porch furniture, running errands).

"That's quite a list, Bill. Are there any comments anyone wants to make about these jobs?" Miss Allen asked. "Jack Schreiber."

"Well, only that one secret of earning extra money is not to wait till someone offers you a job, but to try to set yourself up in business. Go out and sell your service to people."

"Good idea," said Miss Allen. "And this list should suggest lots of other ideas to you. Now, let's hear what your group has to say about savings, Jerry Greco."

"This might not be a very popular report, Miss Allen. We decided that everyone should be saving something. It looks pretty hopeless sometimes, but it can become a habit that will really pay off. The best suggestion in our group was to set up a goal. For instance, I want a tripod for my camera, and I never seem to get enough money at one time to buy one. So that could be my goal. I'd decide how much I can save every week, even if it's only a quarter, and I'd keep at it until I had enough money to pay for the tripod.

"Our group thought that to begin with, we ought to set up goals that aren't too impossible," Jerry went on. "Once we'd gotten the habit of saving, it would be easy. All you need is a lot of will power."

Miss Allen smiled. "Carol Block, you look as if you might have something to say?"

"Yes. One of the best things that has happened to me since I started saving regularly is that I feel so independent. It's really good for your morale not to have to depend on your folks to give you all the special things you want. For example, last summer when I went to camp for two weeks, I had saved up for it all winter. So when the time came, we didn't have a big argument at home about my going. The rest of them didn't argue because I was using my own money."

"That's right," Miss Allen summarized, "systematic saving helps satisfy personal goals and increases personal independence."

Do you have "money problems"? Need help in setting up a budget or planning a savings program? If so, write "Managing Your Money," Scholastic Magazines, 33 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. Letters received before February 7, 1955 will be answered personally.

"The Big Cat"

LOOKING for a scrap? Just walk up to any U. of Santa Clara fan and say that Kenny Sears isn't the greatest basketball player in the world. You'll never know what hit you.

Santa Clara takes its hooks and dribbles very seriously, and Kenny is its pride and joy. Rightly so, too. "The Big Cat" is a 6-9 package of talent. Tremendously fast and agile, he owns every shot in the book and goes up for those rebounds like a giraffe with springs in his sneakers.

Thanks to Mr. Sears, the Broncos have made the NCAA tournament three years in a row. If they make it this year, Kenny will probably become the first player in history to play in four straight championship tournaments.

This isn't the only honor that "The Big Cat" has chalked up over the past three years. Feast your eyes on these:

1. Has been picked on the NCAA Western Regional Tournament team three years in a row.
2. Has been chosen the "most valuable player" in the California Basket-

ball Association Conference for two straight years.

3. Was voted the "most valuable player" in Northern California last season.

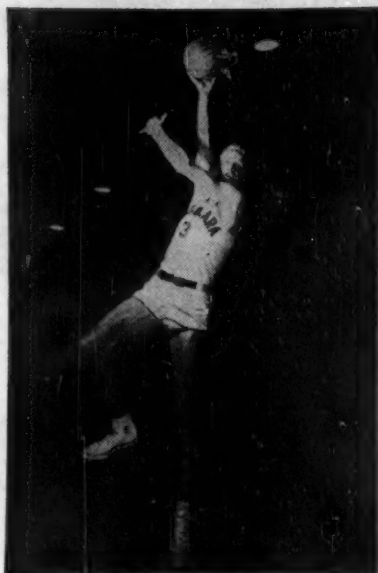
4. Made the Helms Foundation All-American team in 1953.

5. Voted the "outstanding player" in the Hawaii Invitational Tournament for two seasons running.

No wonder his coach, Bob Feerick—a former All-American himself—says, "Kenny is the finest all-around college player I've ever seen. Imagine a 6-9 player who can play both forward and center, lead fast breaks, and out-rebound any human being on earth!"

Sure, Coach Ferrick is a bit prejudiced. Or maybe he's never seen fellows like Tom Gola, Don Schlundt, and Dick Hemric. But Kenny IS a terrific ball player.

A graduate of Watsonville (Calif.) Union H.S., Sears has two ambitions in life—to play pro basketball and then go into coaching. His "favorites" include: actor, Burt Lancaster; actress, Audrey



Kenny Sears, 6-9 Bronco ace.

Hepburn; singer, Doris Day; band, Les Brown; school subject, history; hobbies, fishing and hunting.

His biggest sports thrill was playing in the 1952 NCAA Regional Tourney.

—HERMAN L. MASIN, Sports Editor

Bob & Bill
ARRANGE FOR A RIFLE RANGE!



GET THIS NEW BOOKLET ...IT'S FREE!



Have fun with more shooting games and contests. Colorful new cartoon booklet tells you how. And it's free! Also shows how to build a range, best shooting positions, etc. Just write and ask for "How to Shoot." Remington Arms Company, Inc., Dept. SS-2, Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Remington Model 513T bolt-action target rifle is completely equipped with heavy barrel, target stock, sling strap, peep sights and other features for match competition on the range. To get finest accuracy from any rifle, shoot Remington ammunition with exclusive "Kleanbore"™ priming.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"If It's Remington—It's Right!"

Remington DU PONT

★ **RECIPE for a Party** ★

Hearts and Heart-y



Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.

Preparing one of her favorite dishes, Boston Escalloped Clams, is Betty Ann Grove, rising young TV star. Betty Ann is currently appearing on CBS-TV's show, *The Big Pay-Off*.

S"UGAR and spice and everything nice. . . ." That's what good Valentine parties are made of!

Soft lights and sweet music, a profusion of paper hearts, games with a "just-we-two" twist—there's romance in the very air, when St. Valentine comes to call! This is one time when sentiment is the order of the day.

When your guests arrive, make sure they begin the party against a background of the "dreamiest" mood music on record. Keep that mood intact throughout the evening. For decorations, let your imagination run wild. Hearts, the lacier the better, can adorn the mantelpiece, enhance the mirrors, or hang from the chandeliers.



Know Gelatin Company
Try Valentine Aspic topped with cream cheese. Your Valentine would approve!

Your party table, of course, will be candle-lit. Scatter crepe paper hearts and cupids across your white table cloth, and be sure your paper napkins are gay red ones. Ummm—pretty!

Now to the business at hand—which is, of course, finding the way to a man's heart through his stomach. Your menu should be pretty, but good and solid, too!

Start off your food fare with escalloped clams, casserole-fashion. For that "Valentine Day" touch, prepare some "Valentine Aspic," in heart-shaped molds. Add tall cool glasses of milk and you'll steal hearts right and left. You might also add a tray of carrot and celery strips to the menu.

The clam dish (or, if you prefer, substitute oysters) is really quite simple to prepare:

Boston Escalloped Clams

- ½ cup melted butter
- 1½ cups coarse cracker crumbs
- 1 pint clams
- Salt and pepper
- 2 tablespoons cream or milk
- 4 tablespoons clam liquid

Mix butter and crispy cracker crumbs. Put thin layer of crumbs in shallow baking dish; then thin layer of clams. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. Add half of cream and clam liquid. Repeat and cover with remaining crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in hot oven (425° F.). Note: Never use more than two layers of clams, as middle layer may not be cooked. Makes 4 servings.

Easy, isn't it? So is the aspic, which is as delicious as it is attractive—just the thing for your Valentine table!

Valentine Aspic

- 2 envelopes unflavored gelatin
- 3½ cups cold tomato juice
- ¼ teaspoon celery salt
- ¼ teaspoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon Tabasco
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 1 3-oz. package cream cheese

Soften gelatin in 1 cup of the cold tomato juice. Place over boiling water; stir until gelatin is dissolved. Add to remaining 2½ cups tomato juice; stir in celery salt, sugar, Tabasco, and lemon juice. Turn into a 4-cup heart-shaped mold; chill until firm. Unmold on cole slaw. Blend together milk and cream cheese; pack into a small individual heart-shaped mold. Remove cheese carefully and place on top of aspic. Yields 8 servings.

Or, if you're looking for a short-cut, just add four cups of tomato juice cocktail to the dissolved gelatin. The cocktail is already seasoned.

When dessert time rolls around, give your guests more hearts to "ooh" and "ahhh" over. Everybody loves ice cream, but they'll be crazier about it than ever if they find fetching little heart-shaped cookies perched jauntily on top. Your ice cream should be cherry-vanilla, perfect for the month of February.

Valentine Sugar Cookies

- ½ cup butter or margarine
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg, well-beaten
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt



Fisko Products Corp.

How's this for a party-platter deluxe? They're all quick, easy, and delicious.



Paraffined Carton Research Council

Cupid thrives on a dessert like this one—ice cream topped with Valentine sugar cookies. A "heart-y" dessert will send the gang home happy.

Cream the butter. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly until light and fluffy. Mix in egg and vanilla. Sift in flour, baking powder, and salt. Blend well. Chill dough about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Roll dough to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness on a lightly floured board. Cut with heart-shaped cookie cutter. Press toothpick under cookie before baking. Bake on an ungreased baking sheet in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes. Yield: 3 dozen cookies.

Decoration: When cookies are cold, cover with a thin layer of melted fondant tinted red, or very thin ornamental frosting. Decorate the edge of each cookie and the centers with valentine sayings, with frosting put through a decorating tube.

On the other hand, if your party is to be merely a punch-and-cookies snack, perhaps you'd rather give your guests several kinds of cookies to nibble on. Here are a number of party favorites for you to try your hand at—they make for good eating any time, and they're pretty as a Valentine itself.

For all these recipes, you start with a good, reliable cookie mix. For the results pictured above, try some of these variations:

Pinwheel Cookies

Follow the recipe on the box of cookie mix for making rolled or refrigerator cookies. When you've blended the dough, remove half of it to a separate bowl. Into that bowl blend 2 tablespoons of cocoa. Roll out light and dark doughs separately between waxed paper into rectangular shape, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Place dark dough on light dough and roll tightly, jelly-roll fashion, with your fingers. Wrap in waxed paper and chill

several hours. Slice $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake as directed on the package.

Chocolate Surprise Cookies

Blend the dough as directed on the box for rolled or refrigerator cookies. Form into 24 balls. Place 12 balls on ungreased cookie sheet, and flatten the top of each with a thin chocolate wafer. Place a second ball on top of each wafer and flatten by pressing with measuring cup. Bake at 375° F. 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 12 cookies.

Nut Treats

Follow directions for rolled or refrigerator cookies. After you've blended the dough, shape dough into small balls or ovals. Roll in finely chopped nuts. Flatten slightly with thumb. Place on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 375° F. 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 2 dozen treats.

Pecan Crisps

Empty the contents of the package of cookie mix into a bowl. Add the liquid as called for in directions for making drop cookies. Add 2 tablespoons of cocoa. Mix well. Stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped pecans and 2 cups crushed corn flakes. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto ungreased cookie sheet. Top each with pecan half. Bake at 400° F. 10 minutes. Makes 3 dozen crisps.

Pecan Butter Balls

Blend the dough as directed on box for refrigerator cookies. Blend in 1 cup

finely chopped pecans. Mix well. Shape dough into 1 inch balls and roll balls in $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of the pecans. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 325° F. for 25 minutes. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

How's that for a start? Of course, you'll want to serve the cookies with some refreshing punch made with St. Valentine in mind.

Here's a punch that's pretty enough for any holiday table—and warm enough to toast your guests' toes on the coldest day of the winter.

32 whole cloves
4 oranges, unpeeled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 quart cider or apple juice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
Stick cinnamon
Nutmeg

Insert 8 cloves into each orange. Place oranges in shallow pan and bake at 375° F. about 15 minutes, or until oranges begin to ooze. Prick with a fork and place in heated bowl. In a saucepan, dissolve sugar in cider and juices. Add a 2-inch piece of cinnamon and heat almost to boiling. Pour juices over oranges and ladle steaming hot into cups. Top with a dash of nutmeg. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.

If you prefer, you could substitute hot chocolate—or, for the lighter touch, a punch made from strawberry ice cream and ginger ale.

Your party's already off to a sure-fire start. To keep it that way, search the party books for plenty of "Valentine specialty" games. Make sure your evening includes plenty of time for dancing. Everybody's heart is sure to skip a beat for weeks to come, remembering your "dreamy" salute to St. Valentine.

Foreign
Correspondent
writes:

*"Wonderful
the world over!"*



Tweed is the one fragrance
above all others you
can wear anytime, anywhere.

TWEED Perfume from 2.25
Mist 2.25 Bouquet 1.50
prices plus tax

Sentheric
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

BOY dates GIRL

WHO HAS heart trouble?

You do, of course—of one kind or another! Whether you're in love and wish you weren't, or not in love and wish you were, the chances are that you're keeping Cupid mighty busy this February!

Even though the heart on your sleeve isn't a paper-and-lace one, it's just as fragile at times. In honor of St. Valentine, let's delve into the "affairs-of-the-heart" department, for some really "sentimental sticklers":

Q. *The boy I've been dating insists that I go steady with him or stop dating him entirely. I don't want to do either! Isn't he being unfair?*

A. Everything's been riding along quite comfortably for weeks. You've found Bill a terrific once-a-week date, and you couldn't be happier about things. Then suddenly, one fair day, Bill delivers the ultimatum: Either you spend all your time with him or none of it. You hadn't dreamed he was thinking in "steady" terms. *Now what do you do?*

There's always the chance, of course, that you've led Bill to believe you're more serious about him than you are. In that case, you've no one but yourself to blame for a major misunderstanding. The minute you let the relationship become any more than casual and friendly, you're admitting more than you perhaps realize.

By making such a point of trying to pin you down, Bill's proving that he isn't at all sure about your feelings towards him. He thinks that by keeping you to himself, he'll be sure of getting all your attention. If he thought more about it, he'd realize that he's going about this thing the wrong way. Affection must be spontaneous. The caveman technique went out of style years ago.

If you're sure you wouldn't be happy in a "steady setup," then don't agree to it. Tell Bill frankly that, much as you enjoy going out with him, you just aren't ready to be anybody's steady. Perhaps he'll decide not to date you any more. If so, he'll probably change his mind in a few weeks, when he discovers how silly it is to deprive you both of good times together—simply because those good times don't have a label on them.



Neher, Consolidated News Features

"Of course I'm madly in love with him, stupid—but not enough to go steady!"

Naturally, you don't want to stop dating him. But look at it from this point of view: You'd hurt him more if you agreed to go steady, then backed out later. Honesty is much kinder in the long run, always.

Q. *Is there such a thing as "love at first sight"? I think I'm in love with a girl I just met, but I'm not sure. How can you tell?*

A. Before and since the days of Romeo and Juliet, people have dreamed of the split second when the "one and only" would appear out of nowhere. It's a nice dream, and it *has* happened, but the story doesn't end in that one instant when the world turns upside-down.

Much as we all wish it did, love just doesn't work that way. Lasting love develops slowly, gradually, out of shared experiences, common interests, and mutual respect. It takes time and more than a few hours of being together to know a person well enough to love her.

Of course, you've often met people to whom you've been instinctively attracted because of looks or personality. It's natural that you should be. But on the other hand, many a pretty face or great personality has lost its charm by the time the second date rolls around. It isn't until you begin comparing ideas and sharing all the things you like most to

do, that you begin to know the person behind that face and personality. And it isn't until you see that person in a dozen different moods and settings that you can safely begin thinking in terms of the next hundred years.

Sometimes that "first sight" turns out to be an accurate one. You often hear a man, years later, tell of proposing to his wife the night they met. On the other hand, think what would happen if you went on to marry some of the girls you've been mad about! Horrible thought, isn't it?

The difference between real love and infatuation comes with time. Date this girl you've fallen so hard for. Find out what she's like as a person. Make friends with her. Then ask yourself, six months or a year from now, how you feel about her. Only then will you know if you fell in love at first sight!

Q. My younger sister doesn't date, although she has been asked out a number of times. I think she's actually afraid she won't say or do the right thing around boys. Is there anything I can do to help her?

A. You're in a perfect position to help her, if you go about it in the right way. Merely getting her dates and sending her out on her own would be about as kind as pushing her into the lion's den. There are other methods, however, for starting her on her way.

For one thing, you can make it a point to have boys around the house occasionally. Tell Joan that you need her to help you with refreshments—or for any other reason you can think of. The more she's around boys, the more at ease she'll learn to be. And *don't* inadvertently embarrass her when there are boys present, either by ridiculing her or praising her too highly.

You might now and then ask her to date a friend of the boy you're dating, as a special favor to you. If she says "yes," don't go off with your date and leave her to handle the situation entirely alone. Be around to lend a helping hand, conversationally, in case it's needed.

After all, you can help her most by being an example for her to follow. Share your experiences with her. Show her by the way you act around boys that they aren't really such terrifying creatures. Help her make the most of her appearance. Above all, don't give her daily lectures on how to act on a date. It takes time to adjust to this "boy dates girl" world. Think back a few years. Pretty painful, wasn't it?

by Gay Head

Goop Talk

New at his job as correspondent, the ex-basketball player leaned down toward his diminutive secretary and said, "Miss Brown, take a ladder."

Phoenix Flame

What's Next?

Visitor: "My, isn't television full of surprises?"

Owner: "Yeah, you never know what's going wrong with it next."

Concrete Citizen

That Is—

If you think there are no differences between the definitions of "vision" and "sight," try calling the *vision* you took out last night a *sight*.

Phoenix Flame

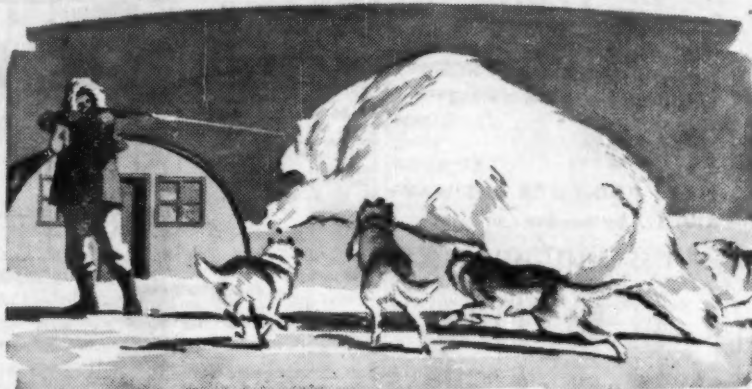
Famous Last Words

Wife: "Darling, can you suggest a motto for our women's club?"

Husband: "How about Rumors Taken In?"

Granada Review

ele-facts

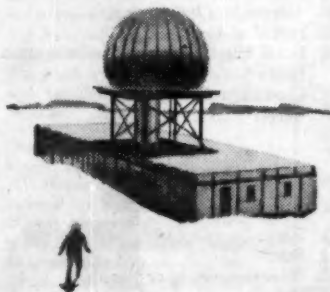


Battle of the North

Paul Southwell was a member of a Bell Telephone System team of technicians hand-picked to build radar stations for the Air Force in Alaska.

One day he drove up to camp with a group of newcomers in the back of his truck. Suddenly he saw a gigantic shape near the cabins.

"Polar bear!" Paul shouted to the others. "Get down here into the cab, quick!"



Then he ran to his hut, grabbed a rifle and went out to face the charging beast. The first shot brought the bear down. It took three more to kill him.

These were not ordinary men who built the northern radar "lookouts" like the one pictured below. They had to be skilled in assembling complicated electronic equipment. And they had to have the strength and courage to live for long periods in the Alaskan wilds.

This was an unusual assignment, of course. But it shows how the men of the Bell System are ready to tackle any job—from giving you better telephone service to helping keep our country safe from air attack.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



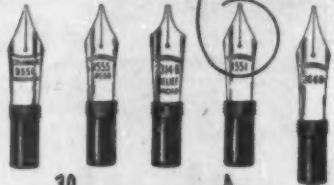
- *Bookkeepers*
9550 EXTRA FINE-FIRM
- *Secretaries*
1555 GREGG SHORTHAND *no. 9*
- *Executives*
2314B BOLD SIGNATURES
- *Students*
1551 FIRM MEDIUM
- *You*
26 OTHER POINT STYLES

for every other kind and way of writing

CHOOSE

THE RIGHT POINT FOR THE WAY YOU RIGHT...by number

9550 1555 2314B 1551 2668



30 point styles

To select or replace... here's all you do



Use the pen that fairly floats your writing onto paper. Select your personal point from Esterbrook's 30 point styles—and fit this point into the barrel of an Esterbrook fountain Pen. At all pen counters.

FOR EASIER, MORE COMFORTABLE WRITING

Esterbrook

FOUNTAIN PEN

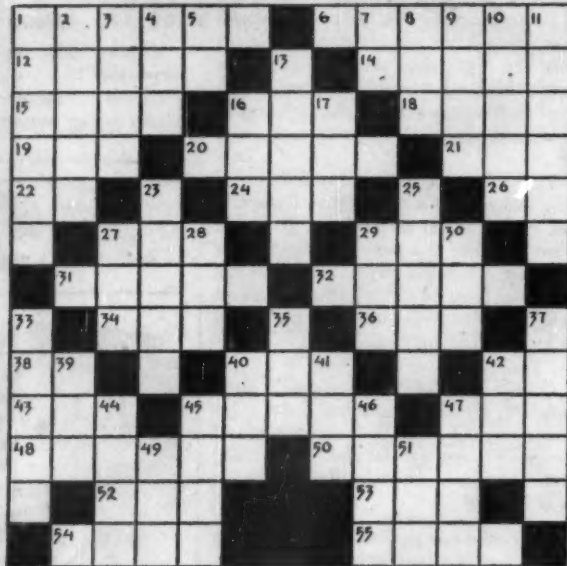
THE WORLD'S MOST PERSONAL FOUNTAIN PEN

FOR EASIER, MORE COMFORTABLE WRITING

Cinema's Scope

By Mary Olsen, Eau Claire (Wis.) Senior High School

*Starred words refer to the movies.



ACROSS

- * 1. Actor _____ Wagner.
- * 6. Singing star Vic _____
- 12. Fruit of the oak tree.
- 14. Changes position.
- * 15. Dancer _____ Kelly.
- * 16. Comedian _____ Hope.
- 18. Cried.
- 19. Boy.
- * 20. Opera singer _____ Lanza.
- 21. Cheer.
- 22. Indefinite article.
- 24. Assist.
- 26. The (French)
- 27. Corpulent.
- 29. Received (abbr.).
- * 31. Mr. Stewart or Mr. Mason.
- * 32. Ballerina Leslie _____
- * 34. Dancing star _____ Dailey.
- 36. Type of evergreen tree.
- 38. Exclamation of surprise.
- 40. Cooking utensil.
- 42. Perform.
- * 43. Actress _____-Marie Saint.
- * 45. Dean Martin's partner.
- 47. Merriment.
- * 48. Jerry Lewis' sidekick.
- * 50. Actress Marilyn _____
- 52. Period of time.
- 53. Rural Electrification Administration (abbr.).
- * 54. Comedian Danny _____
- * 55. Singer _____ Martin.

DOWN

- 1. Loose overcoat with large sleeves.
- 2. Sea.
- 3. Interest-bearing certificate.
- 4. Before.

- 5. Registered Nurse (abbr.).
- 7. Exist.
- 8. To cut grass.
- 9. Above, higher than.
- 10. Mt. Everest is located in this country.
- * 11. Swimmer _____ Williams.
- * 13. Songstress _____ Day.
- 16. Sheep's bleat.
- 17. Order, command.
- * 23. Actor Fernando _____
- * 25. John _____, starred in *Prince of Players*.
- 27. Fashion, craze.
- 28. Twice five.
- * 29. Aldo or Johnnie.
- 30. Bovine animal.
- 33. Subject or topic of discourse.
- 35. In what manner.
- * 37. Movie *Carmen* _____
- * 39. Actress _____ Gardner.
- 40. Instrument for writing.
- * 41. Cowboy star _____ Holt.
- 42. Instrumental duet.
- 44. Particular extent of surface.
- 45. A straight _____: shortest distance between two points.
- 46. Kind, class.
- * 47. Singer _____ Warren.
- 49. Child's plaything.
- 51. Prefix meaning "new, recent."

Who's Got the Burton?

She was taking her first trip by airplane. "Wait a minute," she said, "I'm afraid we will have to go down again." "What's wrong?" asked the stewardess.

"I dropped one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I can see it glistening on the ground."

"Please keep your seat," said the stewardess, "that's Lake Michigan."

Rock of Ages

(Continued from page 36)

wanted, then Saul hitched up his horse and dragged them down to the wall. Saul helped lift the heavy rocks, but when it came to fitting them in place, Mark wouldn't let him help. Saul watched the rocks go together, snug and tight, with only thin ragged lines between them, like the pieces of a broken china dish. Mark worked all morning, and when it came to dinner time, he and Saul went up to the house together, washed their hands at the pump, scraped the mud off their shoes, then went in the kitchen to eat.

"How you reckon the wall come to give way like that?" Maud said.

"You help Mark to more of them snap beans," Saul said, and Maud didn't ask about the wall again.

Mark Quill ate enough for four men. He ate ham and fried eggs and sweet potatoes and green beans, he ate roasting ears and fresh peas and stewed tomatoes, and all the time he kept slapping apple butter on thick slices of bakery bread. Then he ate three pieces of apple pie and drank his fourth cup of coffee. Maud Loeffler was sure he'd build wide open like a sack of feed.

"Tastes good," Mark said, wiping the back of his hand across his mouth.

"Hit'll maybe hold us till supper," Saul said.

After they left, Maud sat down and ate what was left. She was cleaning up the kitchen when she heard Saul out at the pump getting a drink of water.

"Saul Loeffler," she said, "that man's gonna eat us clean out of house'n home."

"He's working on my place," Saul said, "and I'm gonna see to it he gits fed."

"Who's gonna feed us when we git hungry?"

"We ain't never gone hungry yet."

"We ain't never tried to feed the county paupers before."

"A man that works on my place, he's gonna git his meals here."

"We pay our taxes," Maud said, "and our taxes feed the paupers."

Saul's hand choked the yellow gourd he was drinking from.

"You git back to the kitchen," Saul said. Maud got.

Saul paid Mark Quill six dollars for the two days' work. Mark kept one dollar out, gave the rest to Tall Tomkins.

"I reckon this'll pay my keep for a week," Mark said, and all that week he came to the table every day, ate with the others. But Monday morning he didn't show up for breakfast. He told Tall Tomkins he was going out and look for work. Tall didn't try to argue with him.

That was the last Saul heard of Mark Quill for nearly a week. Then one afternoon Saul was standing by the pump, getting himself a drink of water, when Maud came home from the post office.

"Lor," Maud said, "you know what he's up to now? He's buildin' a wall down at the poor farm."

"He's been buildin' 'em for sixty years," Saul said.

"Not like this un," Maud said. "This here's just a wall set out in the middle of a field. Hit don't go nowhere, don't mark nothing. Hit jist sets."

Saul went on drinking. Maud looked at him, frowned. "You hear me?" she said. "Hit jist sets."

"I hear you," Saul said, and later that afternoon, when Maud wasn't watching him, he headed down the road toward the poor farm. He wanted to take a look at that wall.

When he passed the Gurley house, old Mrs. Gurley called to him from her rocker, a gray, crow-faced woman, smoking a yellow pipe. "Want'r see somepun?" she said, rocking and cackling, pointing at the parched field down below. "Man's crazy as a coot."

Saul wriggled through the rail fence, cut across the field, without looking back at Mrs. Gurley. He could see Mark grubbing in a wide scattering of rocks, rolling them over, picking and choosing until he found the one he wanted, then adding it to the twelve-foot length of a dry wall which started from nowhere, like a hill creek in the spring.

"Evenin', Mark," Saul said, and the old man nodded, kicking at a loose pile

of rocks, then working them over with the toe of his shoe, until he had them laid out where he could study them.

Saul sat down under the black walnut tree and lit his pipe, watching the wall take shape from the rocks scattered at Mark Quill's feet. The base of the wall was broad and firm, the lines straight as a taut string, the sides tapering in gradually, so the wall would settle slowly and solidly with the years.

"Nice wall, Mark," Saul said. "Good lines to it."

"I-seen worse," Mark said.

A dry wall was nothing strange or new in the country. Saul had seen dozens of Mark's walls, but there was something about this one that held Saul

WALLET SIZE
Charmate Prints

2 1/2" x 3 1/2"

from

**PORTRAIT
SNAP or
NEGATIVE**

Full 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" wallet size copies of your favorite picture. Give to classmates, relatives, friends. Keep copies handy for college applications, employment or identification. Your original returned unharmed, with 20 *Minute Man* quality wallet-size, silk finish, double weight prints. Send photo or negative with \$1.00 minimum for 20 copies each pose.

Minute Man photos please you or your money back



MINUTE MAN PHOTO Dept. 19
Box 187, Lexington 73, Massachusetts

I enclose picture and \$..... for wallet prints. \$ for Post Paid

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

20

for Post Paid

DRAW ME!

TRY FOR A FREE 2-YEAR
ART SCHOLARSHIP WORTH \$335.00

Try for two years of free training for a fascinating, well-paid career in art!

This \$335.00 Scholarship is offered by the world's largest home study art school. Many top artists are graduates of this school.

You get individual coaching by professional artists. You also get a drawing outfit, and many illustrated art textbooks with your course.

Draw this girl's head 5 in. high. Pen or pencil only. All drawings must be received by March 31, 1955. None returned. Winners notified. Amateurs only. Our students not eligible. Mail your drawing today!



ART INSTRUCTION, INC., STUDIO 2585

500 South 4th Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

Please enter my attached drawing in your March contest. (PLEASE PRINT)

Name..... Age.....
Address..... Apt..... City.....
Zone..... County..... State.....
Occupation..... Phone.....

the way a snake can hold a bird. It came time for him to go home, he had things to do before supper, but he didn't stir, just sat there, watching.

Sunday morning, after services, Tall Tomkins drew Saul off to one side. "Poor Mark," Tall said, "looks like he's give way for sure now. Bad enough to build a wall that don't mark nor keep out, but yesterday evenin' I found 'im tearin' out the whole middle part of it, and now this mornin' he's down there puttin' it back together."

"Maybe he didn't git it right the first time," Saul said.

Tall Tomkins laughed. "A wall that's no good to nobody, what's it matter whether it's put up right or wrong?"

"I reckon it matters to Mark," Saul said.

Mark was closing the ragged edges of the gap, when Saul came up behind him, sat down quietly, the old man grunting, going on with his work. He smoothed off the top and sides, then stopped, drawing back from the wall, squinting at it. He turned to Saul. "How's it look from the road?"

"Looks good," Saul said, and Mark nodded, pleased.

"People goin' by," Mark said, "I want 'em to see it, want 'em to say to themselves, 'There's the last wall old Mark put up.'"

"Looks good from the road," Saul said.

Mark sat down in the thin shade of the walnut, pushed his hat back on his head, smearing the sweat off his forehead with a slow swipe of his hand. He picked up a big gray egg of a rock, cupping it in his hand. "These rocks was scattered all over," Mark said, "and they'd be there yet, ifen I hadn't went after 'em, drug 'em down here, and put 'em together. Rocks in the ground, they're common as pig tracks, but when they're all of a piece, well, thas somepun for a man to stop'n look at, and the man that found 'em and fitten 'em, he's got a right to take some pride in what he's done."

"Hit's a good wall, Mark," Saul said. "Hit'll hold."

"A hundred years from now," Mark said, "hit'll still be standin' here. And you know what people'll say? They'll say, 'A man named Mark Quill put up that wall.' And some'll say, 'He must of been crazy, makin' a wall in the middle of nothin'.' But they'll never forget this wall, nor the man that made it."

Saul finished his pipe, then got up and started for home, walking slowly, his shoes stirring little clouds of gray dust along the side of the country road. He came up to his house by way of his cornfield, stopping at the springhouse for a drink of water. He was proud of that springhouse, he'd put it up with his own hands. The calico cat crept up to him timidly, followed by her four kittens. Saul picked up the smallest of the litter, the mother cat eyeing him suspiciously. He walked up the footpath, stroking the kitten's neck.

"Supper's ready," Maud called from the back door, and Saul nodded. He put the kitten down, smiling as it bounced away like a rubber ball, then he started toward the kitchen. It had been a long time since he'd wondered what would happen to the farm after he died. Sold for taxes, he reckoned. Whoever got it would be lucky, he'd put a lot of work into the place, forty years, and nothing much to show for it, no children to hand it on to.

"Where you been?" Maud asked, when Saul sat down at the table. He told her. "Well," she said, "it does seem to me you could find somepun better to do than set all day watchin' a crazy man build a crazy wall."

"Maud," Saul said, "a hundred years from now, if anybody remembered us, what'd it be for?"

She looked at him as though he'd tracked dirt into the house. "Hmph," Maud snorted. "Ideas."

LAST CHANCE TO ENTER THE

PLANTERS PEANUTS PRIZE CONTEST!



FIND 10 MISTAKES IN THIS PICTURE AND FILL IN THE LAST LINE OF THE LIMERICK BELOW!

There was a young fellow named Pete
Who discovered a wonderful treat.

So he went to the store
And cried, "Give me more!"

Example:

It was Planters he wanted to eat!

READ THESE PLANTERS PEANUTS CONTEST RULES CAREFULLY

1. Anyone under the age of twenty may compete.
2. Study the scene above and list on a sheet of paper ten mistakes you find in it. State each carefully and clearly. With your list submit a last line to the above limerick.
3. Each contestant may submit more than one entry. Send empty Planters bag, wrapper or label bearing a picture of Mr. Peanut with each entry, or send a hand-drawn facsimile showing Mr. Peanut. On top of page write your name, age, home address, city, and state. Fasten the bag, wrapper or picture to your entry.
4. Mail entries to Planters Contest Editor, 33 West 42 Street, New York 36, N. Y., to

arrive by midnight, Feb. 22, 1955. No entries accepted after that date.

5. Prizes will be awarded to those submitting correct list of 10 mistakes, and whose limericks are considered best by the judges.

The judges' decision is final. Winners will be announced in the issue of this magazine of April 27, 1955, as well as by direct mail. No other acknowledgement of entries will be made. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded each tying contestant.

231 PRIZES!

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1st prize | \$35.00 |
| 2nd prize | \$25.00 |
| 3rd prize | \$15.00 |
| 4th prize (3) . . . | \$10.00 each |
| 5th prize (3) . . . | \$ 5.00 each |
| 6th prize (20) . . | \$ 1.00 each |
| 200 Honorable Mentions—two 8-oz. vacuum-packed tins of Planters Peanuts. | |





You Don't Say!

Old hunter: "There I was a-slouchin' along the trail when these old telescope eyes of mine spotted a buck. I rammed a charge down the barrel, then some wadding, and a couple of ounces of salt. Then I let 'er fly—BANG—and that old buck dropped."

"That's very interesting," the tourist remarked, "but why the salt?"

"That deer was so far off I had to do something to keep the meat from spoilin' till I could get to it."

Lone Star Scanner

Fast Work

Mrs. Maloney was telling her neighbor that she had just received a telegram stating that her soldier son had arrived safely in India that morning.

The neighbor was amazed by the news.

"Why," she exclaimed, "that seems impossible, Mrs. Maloney! The telegram must have traveled at a terrific speed."

"Sure and faith it must have," said the proud mother. "Would you believe it, when I received the envelope the gum on it was still moist!"

United Mine Workers Journal

Ambition Achieved

Son: "Dad, what was your great ambition when you were a boy?"

Dad: "To wear long pants. And I've had my wish. If there is anybody else in the country that wears his pants longer than I do, I'd like to see him."

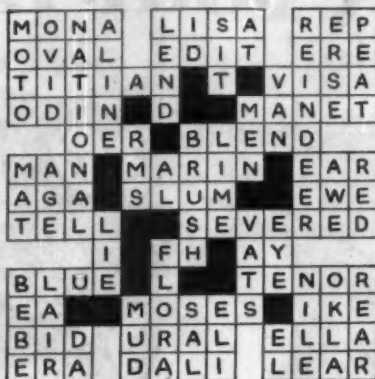
McCall Spirit



Christian Science Monitor

"Next, a request for a square dance—"

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle



What's in a Name?

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin, arriving late one evening for a radio concert, rushed into an elevator carrying his violin under his arm. The attendant barred the way.

"I'm sorry, you'll have to go in the freight elevator," he said firmly.

"I have no time," retorted Menuhin.

"Makes no difference," went on the operator. "All musicians with instruments gotta ride in the freight elevator."

"Look," stormed the exasperated violinist, "I'm Yehudi Menuhin."

"Listen, you gotta ride in the freight elevator," continued the attendant with finality in his voice, "even if you were my favorite baseball player, which you aren't!"

Tid-Bits

Top Brass

Recruit: "Why did you salute that truck driver?"

Second Recruit: "That's no truck driver. See the sign on the side—that's General Hauling."

Terminal Topics

Mutual Admiration

An old farmer was walking along a dusty road talking earnestly to himself.

A neighbor called to him and said: "Hey, there, Henry, why are you talking to yourself?"

"First," replied the ancient man of the soil, "first, I like to hear a smart man talk, and next, I like to talk to a smart man."

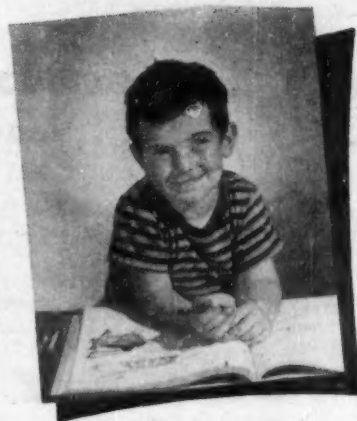
Healthways

No Argument

A quarreling couple saw a team pulling a heavy load.

Asked the wife: "Why can't we get along and pull together in harmony like that team?"

"Because," said the husband, "those horses have only one tongue between them."



indoor photos
made easy with

SMITH-VICTOR

LIGHTING

our instruction booklet FREE

SMITH-VICTOR CORP.

Dept. S2, Griffith, Indiana



HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Sell your classmates America's Most Beautiful and complete line of Modern

GRADUATION NAME CARDS

and earn sensational commission. No financial investment required. Write today for free sample kit.

PRINTCRAFT, Dept. 5

1509 Maple St., Scranton 5, Pa.

PHOTOS COPIED

20 for \$1

WALLET SIZE
DELUXE PRINTS

Original Picture
Returned

SEND ANY SIZE
PHOTO OR NEGATIVE

FEDERAL WALLET SIZE PHOTO CO.
P. O. Box 2448, Dept. SM Kansas City, Mo.

AVIATION CAREER

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY — 2 YEAR COURSE
AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE MECHANIC — 1 YEAR COURSE

NORTHROP AERONAUTICAL INSTITUTE prepares you for the career you want in Aviation, the mighty, growing industry with unlimited future, high earning potentials, and the opportunity for real SECURITY. Think what NORTHROP'S concentrated courses can mean to you in terms of time saved, money earned.

And remember—if you should enter the Armed Services or should go directly into the Aviation Industry, your Northrop training puts you ahead...farther...faster.

STUDENT PLACEMENT—Northrop has impressive record of graduate placement...also helps students obtain part-time employment, if desired.

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG

1163 W. Arbor Vitae Street, Inglewood 1, California

Aeronautical Engineering A & E Mechanic

NAME AGE

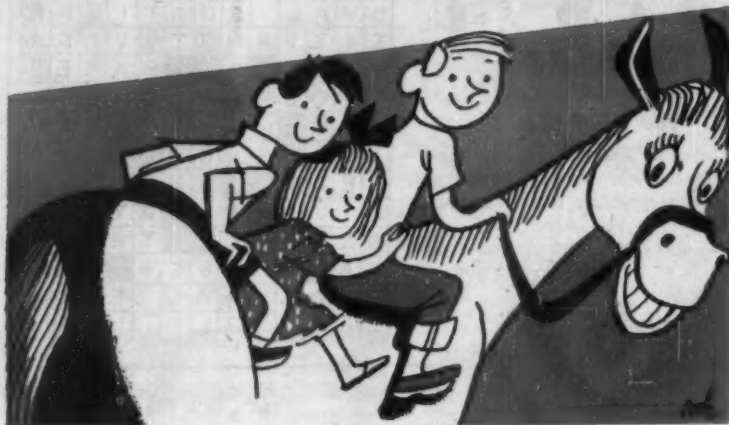
ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE



watch your language!

**don't say
MARE**



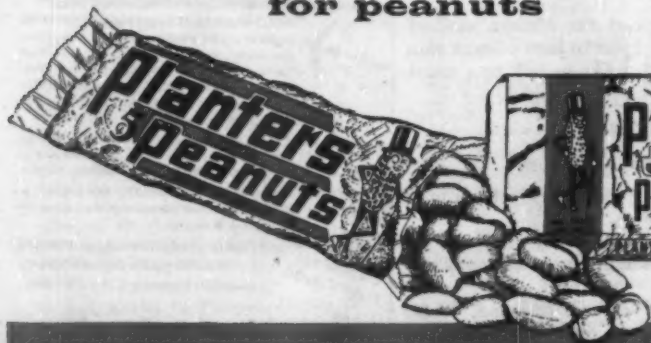
**when
you mean
MAYOR**



A mare, of course, is a "lady" horse, while a mayor is the chief executive of a city or borough. The two words look alike, but there's a world of difference in their meaning.

That's the way with PLANTERS PEANUTS, too! They are big and plump and once you've tasted them you'll recognize a world of difference in their flavor and goodness. Which PLANTERS product is your favorite? Is it the famous 5c bagful of delicious salted peanuts? The tasty, crunchy Jumbo Block Peanut Candy? Or the creamy smooth PLANTERS Peanut Butter that comes in the jar? If you're like most folks, you enjoy all three!

**PLANTERS is always the word
for peanuts**



A Lesson Plan for

General Electric Highlights of 1954

A Report to the Young People of the Nation

Aims

To call students' attention to the recent results of research and pioneering in the electrical industry—results which help to keep America strong in a troubled world and which help to make life more happy and comfortable at home; to point out to young people possible careers in a challenging and rapidly expanding field where thousands of able young workers are needed.

"Opportunities Unlimited"

Here is an opportunity for each of your students to contribute to a classroom project according to each student's individual interests. Boys will be interested in the scientific and technical developments in the electrical field—in recent developments in aviation, photography, use of atomic energy, etc. Girls will be interested in home appliances and homemaking.

This unit offers students an opportunity to draw on community resources—to visit a power plant or a modern store selling electrical appliances. Students also may want to learn how to "read" pictures meaningfully—how to get the most from a story that combines pictures and text materials to tell an exciting, factual story.

Discussion Questions

What indications are there that the electric industry may make even more rapid progress in the next 75 years than it did in the last 75 years? How has the electric industry helped America *out-produce* all of the rest of the world combined? What new method for improved highway lighting was installed in 1954? What improvement was made in auto headlights? What are some examples of "unseen servants" in the home? What is a moving sidewalk or "speedwalk"? How is commercial X-ray used to check canned goods? What are some new developments to improve photography? What may the all-electric home of 1964 be like?

In what ways did General Electric contribute to national defense in 1954? How is individual *research* an investment in both our personal and our country's future? Why is the transistor replacing the electron tube for many purposes? What career fields in the electric industry interest you most? Would you be interested in becoming an engineer? In research work? Have you read your library's pamphlets and articles on

research in physics? In chemistry? Have you read about the free apprenticeship training courses that General Electric and other industries offer qualified young people who want to become skilled workers or supervisors?

Things to Do

1. Report on new developments in some phase of atomic energy that interests you—in medicine, in transportation, in national defense.

2. Describe commercial uses for X-ray.

3. Draw a sketch of the giant circuit breaker (p. 5) and write a suitable caption for your drawing.

4. Make a list of electrical appliances and motors in your home.

5. Report on the new moving sidewalks ("speedwalks") which are being installed in a number of cities.

6. Report on the new home appliance that interests you most after you've inspected such an appliance in a local store. (Suggestions: electric washing units, refrigerator, television set, clock radio, dishwasher.)

7. Describe the all-electric house of the future.

8. Draw a diagram of an ideal all-electric kitchen which you would like to have in your home.

9. Make a "word book" of electrical terms such as *generator*. Define each word.

10. Make a picture notebook of modern transportation—aviation, railroads, shipping. Explain the latest developments in engines.

11. Report on a career field in the electrical industry which might interest you—engineering, factory-assembly work, demonstrating finished products, sales, etc.

12. Try to predict what new products the electrical industry will develop on both the war and home fronts during the next 75 years. Will atomic energy be used to make electricity?

13. After reading newspapers on the subject, write a brief, factual account of the *Nautilus*, the new atomic-powered submarine.

14. Write an imaginative story of the "adventures" of a submarine like the *Nautilus*.

15. Write an imaginative account of an atom-powered airplane.

16. Draw a picture of the transistor and write a description of what it is and how it may be used in the future

to replace vacuum tubes. Tell what advantages it has over use of vacuum tubes.

17. Make a picture notebook of electrical equipment used in the home—stoves, refrigerators, radio and TV sets, fans, and other equipment. Use pictures clipped from magazines.

18. Tell how electricity has changed the food industry—the home preservation of food, the development of the frozen food industry (which requires electrical equipment in stores, etc.).

19. Visit a local branch of the electric industry—a plant of General Electric or a branch of the company that makes electricity for your community. Write a report of your visit.

Electric Quiz

Place the letter preceding the correct answer in the space to the left.

___1. The major purpose of a *generator* is to

- a. build dams
- b. produce rain
- c. produce electrical power

___2. The chief purpose of an *industrial X-ray machine* is to

- a. stop cancer
- b. prevent radiation
- c. uncover any defects in metal

___3. *Radar screens* are used chiefly to

- a. show three-dimensional motion pictures
- b. predict weather
- c. spot moving aircraft

___4. For many uses, the *vacuum tube* is being replaced by the

- a. reactor
- b. transistor
- c. radar

___5. The latest type of lighting for modern highways is

- a. neon lighting
- b. arc lighting
- c. fluorescent lighting

___6. The TV set of the future may be a

- a. crystal ball
- b. picture or easel-type
- c. disc sunk in floor

Answers: 1-c; 2-c; 3-c; 4-b; 5-c; 6-b.

Terminal Activity

Encourage students to write a letter commenting on General Electric's "Highlights of 1954." Address letters to General Electric Co., c/o Scholastic Magazines, 33 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.



Listenables and Lookables



Notes on selected network radio and TV programs for teachers and students • EDITED BY MORRIS GOLDBERGER

All times shown are current in Eastern zone.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9

7:30 p.m. (ABC-TV) **Disneyland**: Walt Disney will show how his True Life Adventures are filmed. One of the adventure films, "Nature's Half Acre," will follow this behind-the-scenes sequence.

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Kraft Theatre**: "Patterns" by Rod Serling is the story of the top executive of a big business and the decision of one of his employees to challenge his pattern of ruthless competition. This is the same play that was presented on January 12. The "live" repeat performance less than a month after its initial production, an unprecedented move in network programming, is the result of considerable critical acclaim and viewer response.

(Dumont) **Chicago Symphony Orchestra**: George Schick conducts an hour-long concert.

10:00 p.m. (CBS) **Planned** for each Wednesday night at this time is a recording of the weekly Presidential press conference.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10

2:00 p.m. (DuMont) **All About Baby**: A fifteen-minute program, on twice a week (Thursday and Friday), which discusses baby care. Suggested for in-school viewing by home ec classes.

8:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Climax**: "The Valiant Men" stars Robert Young in a modern melodrama.

9:30 p.m. (ABC) **Photoplay Gold Medal Awards**: Presentation of 1954 winners for most outstanding performances by best actor and actress, the best film of the year, and other phases of the movie industry. Dick Powell is master of ceremonies.

(CBS-TV) **Four Star Playhouse**: Dick Powell stars in a mystery drama entitled "Fair Trial."

(ABC-TV) **Fond's Playhouse**: E. P. Conkle's "Prologue to Glory" (about Lincoln).

(NBC-TV) **Ford Theatre**: "Pretend You're You" stars Charles Coburn in a farce-comedy about mistaken identities on board a train.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11

9:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Playhouse of Stars**: Will Rogers, Jr., plays a Civil War veteran and schoolteacher who journeys to the new state of Oregon prepared to teach the frontiersmen democracy, but encounters instead the holdovers of wartime antagonisms, in "Mr. Schoolmarm."

10:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Person to Person**: Esther Williams, swimming star of motion pictures, and her family are televised in their Los Angeles home.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12

12:00 noon (NBC) **National Farm and Home Hour**: A report on the Michigan State College Centennial.

12:30 p.m. (CBS) **Saturday Theatre**: This new half-hour drama program presents both original stories and adaptations of classics.

1:30 p.m. (MBS) **Symphonies for Youth**: Included in today's program are Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" and selections from Bizet's *L'Arlesienne* Suites.

2:00 p.m. (ABC) **Metropolitan Opera**: Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Oscar Nominations**: Jack Webb will be master of ceremonies for the first telecast of the Motion Picture Academy nominations ceremony.

(The actual awards ceremony will take place March 30.) Plans include a sequence to reveal how set designers work and a demonstration of a model submarine from a Walt Disney film.

10:00 p.m. (MBS) **Chicago Theatre of the Air**: A special Lincoln program features Henri Noel.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 13

9:15 a.m. (NBC) **Carnival of Books**: Today's book is "The River Road" by Meridel Le Sueur (WRCA, N. Y., one week later at 8:15 a.m.), the little known story of Lincoln's trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans while still in his teens.

10:35 a.m. (ABC) **Negro College Choirs**: The choral group featured this week is from St. Augustine College in Florida.

11:30 a.m. (CBS) **Invitation to Learning**: A discussion of Sigmund Freud's "The Psychopathology of Everyday Life."

1:00 p.m. (NBC) **Anthology**: Fleetwood is host-narrator in this program of poetry readings and commentary.

(NBC-TV) **Princeton '55**: Scheduled for today is a program on the Near East conducted by Prof. Joseph Thomas.

3:00 p.m. (DuMont) **Johns Hopkins Science Review**: "The Doctor and the Artist" is today's title. Mrs. Ranice Birch Davis, Director of the Johns Hopkins School of Art as Applied to Medicine (the first school of its kind in the country), will show how the artist works with doctors as part of the medical team.

(NBC-TV) **Elder Wise Men Series**: John Hall Wheelock, poet and editor of *Scribner's*, will be interviewed by Davidson Taylor.

4:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **The Search**: A report on the Physical Fitness Research Center at the University of Illinois. As a result of a quarter century of study by Dr. Thomas Cureton, new facts are revealed which throw light on the shocking physical deterioration of Americans over 25. Demonstrated in his tests and training program is the fact that middle age begins at 25 and that most Americans neither recognize this fact nor pay much attention to their physical condition. Dr. Cureton shows the simple heart and blood vessel training programs which can reverse the trend of premature deterioration.

(NBC-TV) **Zoo Parade**: Today's theme is "Africa, U. S. A."

5:00 p.m. (NBC) **Inheritance**: Abraham Lincoln is the subject of a historical drama presented in cooperation with the American Legion.

6:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **You Are There**: "The Tragic Hour of Dr. Semmelweis" is the story of the crisis in the life of the famed obstetrician.

8:00 p.m. (ABC) **America's Town Meeting**: "Desegregation—Law and Practice" is the subject. Speakers are Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) and Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.).

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Goodyear Playhouse**: J. P. Miller's "The Rabbit Trap" is the story of a harried employee who finds he must stand up to his boss or lose his son's respect.

(NBC) **Adventures of Sherlock Holmes**: A dramatization of "The Dying Detective."

10:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Loretta Young Show**: "Dickie" is the story of a little boy with a flair for theatrics, who would rather put on marionette shows than go to school.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 14

8:00 p.m. (ABC-TV) **TV Reader's Digest**: Richard Denning has the featured role

in "I'd Pick More Daisies" based on a Reader's Digest article by Don Herold.

8:30 p.m. (ABC-TV) **Voice of Firestone**: Today's guest for this musical simulcast is Ferruccio Tagliavini, Metropolitan Opera tenor.

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Medic**: "Flash of Darkness" is a dramatization of a hypothetical H-bombing of Los Angeles. The drama deals with the efforts of doctors and civil defense personnel following an H-bomb attack and their efforts to bring order out of chaos. At the conclusion of the program, Val Peterson, national civil defense administrator, will point out how much can be saved from total destruction by adequate medical and civil defense preparation.

(ABC) **Metropolitan Opera Auditions**: Guest vocalists vie for a contract at the Met. Milton Cross is narrator.

(NBC) **Telephone Hour**: Lily Pons is the featured artist.

9:30 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Robert Montgomery Presents**: "The Breaking Point," a serious drama, is from the pen of Alfred Geto.

10:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Studio One**: "The Broken Spur" is a Western by Reginald Rose, the author of "Twelve Angry Men." When the townspeople of Broken Rock discover that Sheriff Temple has been shot, they just take it for granted that John, his son and deputy, will take over. But John is a quiet, sensitive, peace-loving man—the exact opposite of his hard-hitting father—and he doesn't want to take over the sheriff's office. However, when Robbie, John's 10-year-old son, inadvertently discovers the killer's identity, John comes to a quick decision that brings the story to a surprising climax.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Firestone Theater**: In "No Place to Live," Robbie and Julie Edwards take refuge, with their infant son, in an empty house in a new housing development. When they confront a hard-boiled realtor in court and answer his charges with suggestions for improving his houses, the Edwards soon find that they no longer have "no place to live."

9:30 p.m. (ABC-TV) **U. S. Steel Hour**: "Freighter," by George Lowther, stars Thomas Mitchell, James Daly, and Henry Hull. The story deals with the bitter personality conflicts on board a cargo ship enroute to Hong Kong.

(NBC-TV) **Circle Theatre**: Scheduled for today is "I Found Sixty Million Dollars," a dramatization of Charles Steen's true story of his uranium mine discovery.

ADVANCE ITEMS: February 20, 7:00 p.m. (NBC) **Radio Tributes Series**: Carl Sandburg's works and life will be dramatized.

February 21, 10:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Studio One**: A dramatization of "The Eddie Chapman Story," based on the book by Frank Owen. This is the almost incredible but true story of a London sea-cracker who, during World War II, worked for Hitler and British Intelligence at the same time.

February 22, 9:30 p.m. (ABC-TV) **Elgin Hour**: "A Sting of Death" is a full-hour mystery drama starring Boris Karloff.

February 22, 9:00 p.m. (NBC) **Lux Radio Theatre**: Van Heflin and Ruth Hussey star in an adaptation of "Shane."

March 2, 10:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Best of Broadway**: "The Guardsman," Ferenc Molnar's famous comedy, stars Claudette Colbert in the role of the temperamental actress-wife.